The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,798—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st "
* MASSILIA	5011	G W Cockman	28th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th "
M.L. BRITANNIA	6925	F. H. Seymour	18th "
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cockman	25th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7568	E. H Gordon	16th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favorable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Belen	4,194	1st Mar. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivelich	4,189	1st April 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 620.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	F. Meconi	5,096	18th Mar. 1903
b AUSTRIA	F. Colledani	6,600	26th Mar. 1903
MAR. BACQUEHEM	T. Paservich	4,189	19th April 1903
a b FIANZ			
FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,943	17th May 1903

a Will call at Karachi, b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 5 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	—	4,285	28th Feb., 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Seacon House, 32, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 20th February, 1903.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KISTNA," 1,182 tons, on FRIDAY, the 27th February, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, at 10 a.m. calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Koweit, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on 26th February, at 10 a.m.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU, AND ADEN.

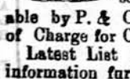
S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 2nd March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON, & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,269	Guigues	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	3,707	Depuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1903.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 4th March, 1903.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S.S REICHSTAG	2,085	Oswald	3rd March

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 27th January, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI MARU, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 27th Instant.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February 1903.

CURZON & Co.
CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS
LARGEST HOUSE FOR
ALL BRANDS OF
INDIAN, MANILLA,
HAVANA AND CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
TOCOS, PIPES, AND SMOKERS REQUISITES.
ALSO SOME INTERESTING CURIOS.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

W. B. GREEN & CO.'S
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.
OYSTERS NOW IN SEASON.
COOMBE'S XXXX STOUT & McEWAN'S ALE
ON DRAUGHT.
BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE or A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.
SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS
THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES
PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

A PERFECT SMOKE.
THE
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in, Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD BOUND.
PASSENGERS will do well to pay us a visit, where they will find a very large and varied assortment of,
HIGH CLASS MILD INDIAN CIGARS
By Messrs. SPENCER, OAKES, McDOWELL, PETERSON, McDONALD and our Specialite Brand U. S. PLANTERS.
Also best Continental and MANILA CIGARS, REAL EGYPTIAN and ADEN CIGARETTES TOBACCOS and SMOKERS' REQUISITES at MARKET PRICES.
Parcels of Cigars made up at the Shortest Notice with the nett weight declared.
D. MERWAN & CO.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS and TOBACCONISTS,
30, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ARISTOCRAT AMONG PIANOFORTES IS THE
ERARD PIANO.
WITHOUT RIVAL. In quality of tone, clearness and distinctness, the new Overstrung Models are particularly remarkable, for to all the other qualities they add a fine, mellow, full and sustained sonority.
Nothing has up to the present been invented to equal the perfect tone and mechanism of the ERARD PIANO. It is the only Piano that satisfies every requirement of the Pianist in its responsive touch, and charms every ear by the beauty and gloriousness of its tone.
To play on an ERARD PIANO is no task. Many Pianists owe their successes to the ERARD PIANOS. It is the ideal Piano for the Soloist and Accompanist.
GUARANTEED FIVE YEARS.
The following is the form of guarantee given with each ERARD PIANO :—
Bombay, ——, 190 .
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that ERARD PIANO No.——, is hereby warranted for the term of FIVE YEARS' from this date, and should the instrument prove defective in material or workmanship within that period, we hereby agree to put in good repair, or replace it with a new Piano if irreparable. We do not guarantee this Piano against troubles arising from undue exposure to extreme heat or dampness or against the ordinary wear and tear of the instrument during the period of this guarantee.
For MARCKS & Co., Ld.
General Manager.
The ERARD PIANOS are capable of standing the greatest possible heat in India, say 120 degrees in the shade. If the owner takes the precaution to place around the instrument in the room in which it stands a collection of well-watered plants in pots and occasionally places a damp sheet over the cover of the instrument when not in use, the instrument will take in all the moisture necessary for its preservation.
Many Stations in the Bombay Presidency during the monsoon, are excessively damp. Ratnagiri, Lanauli, Khandalla and even Bombay are examples. A coal fire made up in an ordinary country *Sigri* or *Angiti* and placed in the room, where the Piano stands, on extremely wet days, the fire will absorb all unnecessary moisture which would be more than good for the Piano.
A PIANO treated in this manner will receive less harm in 5 years of such treatment than it would during one year of its neglect, that is when a Piano is left to take care of itself in any climate without attention to its general health. A Piano is as susceptible to draughts and chills as a human being.
SOLE AGENTS FOR S. & P. ERARD, LONDON,
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
PIANOS ON HIRE SYSTEM OR CASH. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
FRY'S CELEBRATED CHOCOLATES.
In ½lb. and 1lb. Tins
Comprising the following Assortment :—
CREAMS, ALMONDS, DAINTIES, MIXED BONBONS, PISTACHE CREAMS, VARIETIES, ALMOND PASTE, Etc.,
Also a large assortment of PEEK FREAN & Co's. WAFERS and BISCUITS in special tins.
Also a Choice Selection of CONFECTIONERY and JAMS in Glass Bottles and Jars from CHAS. SOUTHWELL & Co., and a fresh consignment of CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT and PARISIAN DRAGEES of the finest quality.
PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,
LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
SOLE AGENTS—
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE
OF WILD ANIMALS.

LAST 5 NIGHTS!
LAST 5 NIGHTS!!
LAST 5 NIGHTS!!!
OF
THE BEST CIRCUS EVER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 25TH, 26TH, 27TH, and 28TH.

PROGRAMMES OF THE BEST.
PROGRAMMES OF THE BEST.
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!
BICYCLE COUPON WEEK!!
2 HANDSOME BICYCLES 2
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28TH,
Coupons given Nightly from MONDAY, FEB. 23RD to all holders of Tickets of Rs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27TH.
Complimentary Benefit tendered to
BESSIE AND JAMES. THE VALDARES THE VALDARES BESSIE AND JAMES.
AMATEUR CYCLE CONTEST, LIMITED TO 6 ENTRIES.
(FORMER WINNER BARRED.)
A Handsome Trophy for the Winner presented by
JAMES VALDARE.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FEBRUARY, 25TH AND 28TH,
LAST TWO SOUVENIR MATINEES.
LAST TWO SOUVENIR MATINEES.
A HANDSOME GOLD AND SILVER WATCH
Will be given away amongst the CHILDREN visiting the Circus, on both occasions.
EVERY CHILD WILL RECEIVE A NUMBER,
REMEMBER OUR LAST WEEK.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1. As. 8 for Natives only.
Box Plan at the CIRCUS on the Maidan.
MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY,
THE WORLD'S ENTERTAINERS.
(POLITE VAUDEVILLE.)
SALERNO
Court Entertainer from The Empire, London,
BUNTH AND RUDD,
Grotesque Comedians,
VIOLET ELLIOTT,
The Marvellous Contralto,
Professor SCHWINDLER,
Europe's Greatest Fun Maker,
FRANCES GWYNNE,
The Gifted Lyric Artiste in her Repertoire of Illustrated Ballads,
Signor MONTE,
The Humorous Frog, with his Clown Tony.
Madlle. PUTE,
Terpsichorian Queen in a Series of Fascinating Dances,
THE SHADOWGRAPH.
A Pantomime in Silhouette,
THE GAIETY SKETCH Co.,
Funny Comedians and Comediennes.
THE EDISON KINETESCOPE.
Full particulars in future Advertisements.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "HIROSHIMA and IDZUMI" from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that they are DISCHARGING their CARGO in No. 3 & 4 VICTORIA DOCK respectively. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th February, 1903.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 6th day of March, 1903, for reclaiming portion of Fore-shore at Colaba from Wodehouse Bridge to Pandey's Sanitarium.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required. The amount of work is about 2,50,000.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board.
IBRAHIM AHMEDI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Ag. Trust Engineer,
Albert Buildings, Fort.
Trust Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st February, 1903.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. JOSEPH BAPTISTA has given notice under Section 36 (K) of the Municipal Act, that at the SPECIAL MEETING of the CORPORATION called for THURSDAY, the 26th February, 1903, at 3 P.M., to enable the Representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the City Improvement Trust to give an account of the performance of their duties as such representatives, he will propose that certain questions sent by him be put to them.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February, 1903, at 6 P.M.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
H. P. HEBBLETHWAITE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE,
and
SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice of the High Court and LADY JENKINS.

TOWN HALL.
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
will be given
BY THE RUSSIAN PIANIST,
FELIX STERNBERG,
PUPIL OF ANTON RUBINSTEIN,
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, FEB. 24TH. 1903, AT 5-45 P.M.
Kindly assisted by Miss PROCTER (Soprano), and Mr. ASTELL (Violin.)

PROGRAMME.

1. Sonata C. major Op. 2 No. 3 ..... L. v. Beethoven.
   (a.) Allegro con brio.....
   (b.) Adagio .....
   (c.) Scherzo .....
   (d.) Allegro assai .....
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
2. Song ..... Ave Maria ..... Cherubini.
   (Miss PROCTER.)
3. (a.) Barcarolle G. minor ..... P. Tschaikowsky.
   (b.) Impromptu Op. 1 & 2 No. 2 ..... Fr. Schubert.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)
4. Violin Solo..... Romanze ..... T. Svendsen.
   (Mr. ASTELL.)
5. Grande Fantaisie Hongroise ..... Fr. Liszt.
   (Mr. FELIX STERNBERG.)

Accompanist.—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
Concert Grand Piano by BLUTHNER, kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.
Tickets:—Rs 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Plan at Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Pianoforte Depot, 40, Medows Street.

TREACHER'S SALE!

In order to clear the STOCK still remaining
12 1/2 PER CENT.
will be DEDUCTED from
SALE PRICES
during MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23RD and 24TH instant.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT,
BOMBAY.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article "CRUSHED MYRABOLLAMS" will be tested for Tonnage on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at noon, in No. 9 Shed, Victoria Dock, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL-PATON,
Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd February, 1903.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

REGATTA FIRST DAY, SATURDAY, 28TH FEBRUARY 1903.

THE Following RACES will be SAILED:—

GOVERNOR'S CUP RACE.—For Yachts of any size on the R. B. Y. C. list. A Handicap Race to start with time in hand.
Entrance fee, Rs. 10. 1st Prize, a Cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote; 2nd Prize Rs. 100; 3rd Prize Rs. 50. Course No. 12; distance, 11-7 miles. First Yacht to start at 2-30 P.M.

GOVERNOR'S CUP RACE.—For Boats of the "Tomtit Class."
Entrance fee, Rs. 5. First Prize, a Cup presented by H. E. Lord Northcote; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50.; 3rd Prize Rs. 25. Course No. 3 (reversed) distance, 10-6 miles. Start at 2-45 P. M.

N.B.—By the kind permission of FRANK RITCHIE, Esq., the P. & O. Steamer "Guicowar" is placed at the disposal of the Sailing Committee and will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 P. M., taking such Members and their guests as may wish to follow the above Races.
Light refreshments will be obtainable on board the steamer.

CONDITIONS.

The Races will be held under the Sailing Rules and Regulations of the Club which will be strictly adhered to—Copies of Rules, etc., may be had at the Club office on application.
All entries which should be made on the prescribed forms must be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Sailing Committee at least 48 hours prior to noon of the day for starting each race. Printed forms of entry may be had on application at the Club office. Owners who require Certificates of rating for their Yachts are requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary or Hon. Measurer who will arrange times for measuring.
In all races second prizes will be withheld unless there are five starters. Third prizes will be withheld unless there are seven starters.

R. H. H. HOPKINS,
Acting Hon. Secy. Sailing Committee.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ON ACCOUNT of INCREASING BUSINESS we find larger and more prominent premises a necessity. We have therefore pleasure in informing our numerous Patrons and the Public generally that we have taken the premises lately occupied by Messrs C. JOST & Co., at 13-15, Hornby Row, Bombay, and that we shall open there on MONDAY, the 23rd instant.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
Sole Agents, Swift and Premier Cycles.
Do. do. The Oliver Typewriter.

WANTED, for a Charitable Dispensary in Bombay, ONE LADY DOCTOR, ONE L. M. & S., TWO COMPOUNDERS, and TWO QUALIFIED MIDWIVES. Attendance Morning and Evening. Apply to
ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the intimation published of the PROPOSAL of the Trustees to TAKE STEPS towards PROVIDING a NEW CATHEDRAL and for that purpose TO OBTAIN SANCTION for the DISPOSAL of the PRESENT BUILDING and ITS SITE, a MEETING will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 3rd MARCH, 1903, at 5-30 p.m., to CONSIDER that PROPOSAL, at which Meeting the LORD BISHOP OF THE DIOCESE will PRESIDE and RESOLUTIONS will be PROPOSED.
All persons interested in the subject are invited to be present.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WANTED A LAND MANAGER.

THE TRUSTEES REQUIRE the SERVICES of a LAND MANAGER to carry out, with the aid of Assistants, all duties connected with the acquisition of properties and the management of lands owned by the Board.
It is essential that the gentleman appointed should have a thorough knowledge of the principles of valuation, experience in the acquisition of town properties and have the necessary tact and administrative ability to manage a large Establishment. A liberal salary will be given and an agreement for a term of service will be entered into with a thoroughly suitable officer. Only those whose antecedents can bear the strictest scrutiny need apply.
Applications stating the salary expected and accompanied by copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom reference may be made as to character and past experience should be submitted by March 1st, 1903, to
THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Albert Buildings, Bombay.

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CEREVISINE is a special form of yeast, which is used in the new treatment of diseases by phagocytosis. Boils and many skin eruptions are caused by the presence of microbes and these are absorbed by the yeast plant, as it exist in Cerevesine.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.—We have always on hand a collection of Sound Pianos that have been out on HIRE from time, to time and are able to offer them CHEAP.—MARCKS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PREMIER CYCLES.—With the celebrated Helical Steel Tube Frames. All the latest features are embodied. These fine Machines are priced to suit all classes of buyers. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Various description of Rich Electroplated Ware, Clocks, etc., at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Paper Currency Office, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Bona-fide Sale of Mr. T. A Bland's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Engravings, Garden Plants, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, to be SOLD on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Gahagan's Valuable Furniture, Piano, Swift Cycle, &c., at Middle Colaba, near Post Office, SALE on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

CLERK WANTED, acquainted with English and Guzerati Correspondence and correct at figures. Preference given to one who has served in a Cotton Firm. Moderate Salary. Reply Box No. "249 F," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

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CYCLIST.—Apply for our Price List. Don't pay Fancy Prices. Silver King Lamp Rs. 7-8, G. and J. Cover Rs. 13.—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay, and Main Street, Poona.

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RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 305, Bhendy Bazaar Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

DELHI DURBAR.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, of Bombay, have prepared an ALBUM containing a selection of nearly 30 Photographs of most interesting Events and Functions during the Coronation. For full particulars please apply to the Manager.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

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22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 12	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
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45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
SOHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,

BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,25,000

HEAD OFFICE:
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months	4
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 12 Months	5 „
„ 2 Years	5½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

SECURITIES—
2½ per cent. Consols ..... £92 11/16 = + 3/16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 = Unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £107 1/2 = „
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £95 3/4 = + 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 22 1/8 = — 1/8
2 months hence ..... 22 1/8 = — 1/8
Spot in New York ..... 48 = — 1/4

EXCHANGES—
Paris Cheques ..... 25·16 1/2 = + 1/2
Berlin „ ..... 20·20 1/2 = + 1/4
New York Demand ..... 4·87 3/4 = Unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 pr ct =
6 months sight Bank Bills ..... 3 1/2 pr ct =
6 „ „ „ „ ..... 3 3/8 pr ct =
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct =
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7/8 pr ct =

INTEREST—
Day to-day loans ..... 3 5/8 pr ct =
7 day market loans ..... 3 1/2 pr ct =

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £50,000 for S. America.

Extra Council Bills Telegraphic Transfers on Bombay Rs. 300,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

in Liverpool.—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000, Spot 5·36 — 2, Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 25,000. Arrivals closed easier.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·20 −2	5·20 −2	5·21 −4	5·23 −2
June-July	**July.-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·21 −2	5·23 −2	5·11 −2	4·84 −2	4·69 −3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	24,000 bales.
Do. last year	20,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	30,000 „
Continent	20,000 „
Mid-Uplands	10·05 „
Futures, month of March	9·89 plus 6
Do. do. July	9·67 plus 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-8
Futures month of May	9·78 plus 3
Do. August	9·51 — 1
Tone at close	firm.

New York market closed on Monday.

Total visible supply	3,470,000 bales.
„ of which is East Indian.	217,000 „
„ stock in London	8,000 „
„ Quantity in sight	8,990,000 „

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 21st February 1903:—

Cotton	10,641 bales.
Wheat	8,259 cwts.
Linseed	4,910 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds ...	1,688 „
Gingellyseed	18,570 „
Poppyseed	64 „
Groundnuts	769 „
Castorseed	4,398 „
Rice	1,101 „
Myrabollams	3,074 „
Cottonseed	9,639 „

Imports of Treasure ex s. s. Imperatrix, from Egypt.—

Gold Coin .....Rs. 3,75,000

BOMBAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.			1s. 4 3-32d.
Bank Demand			1s 4 1-8d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. ...			1s. 4 5-16d
Do	6 do	do	1s. 4 7-16d
French Francs	3 do	do	171
Marks	3 do	do	139 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.	115 1-2
Shanghai	30	do do	158 1-2
Japan	30	do do	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone easier.

Cash ..	...	...	Rs. 98 2
1st Settlement	...	...	Rs. 98 3

Money Market—Tone firm.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 19th February	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 19th do.	8 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th do.	8 do.

SEEDS.

		Rs. a.
Linseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	... ...	7 7 to 7 6
Forward April-May	... ...	7 6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore Ready	...	5 7 to 5 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	...	5 13 to 5 14
Do. Gujarat Forward, April-May	...	7 6 to 7 7
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.		
Ready	... ...	7 12
Forward April-May	...	7 5
Castorseed—Tone quiet.		
Ready	... ...	22 4 to 22 8
Forward April-May.	...	23 4 to 23 8
Groundnuts—Tone quiet.		
Ready	... ...	34 4
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.		
15 per cent. Mxd. Ready	...	34 0
25 „ „ „	...	33 0
50 „ „ „	...	32 0
Black Kutnee „ „	...	30 4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Steady.
Estimated sales	10,000
Total imports	14,000

Feb.-March	March-April.	Apl.-May	May June.
5·22	5·22	5·22	5·25
June-July	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**	**Sep.-Oct**	**Oct.-Nov.**
5·25	5·25	5·13	4·85	4·61

COTTON.—The market remains steady with all quotations for Bengals, Berars and Khandeish unchanged. The local mills are buying moderately, but we hear of little done to-day by exporters. The Sutta market is steady to firm.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Bengals (H. G.)	...	172	161 ...	25 Feb.
Bengals M. G	...	179	169 ...	do.
Sind-Punjab M. M.G	...	179	169 ...	do.
Belati M. G	...	188	181 ...	do.
Khandesh M. G.	...	...	175 167	do.
Damanganm Poolgaum M.G.		196	189 ...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	...	196	189 ...	do.
Akola (M. G.)				
Khamgaum do	...	192	185 ...	do
Karanja do				
Oomra good staple	...	200	192 ...	do
Broach M. G.	...	228	221 ...	do.
Broach M. G	...	227	220	215 25 March
Do H. G.	...	205	195 ...	25 Apr.
Do H. G.	...	202	192	177 25 May.
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	...	219 do.
Westerns	...	...	...	202 do.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement dated 21st February compared with the previous week:—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs. 4,15,540	Increase
Other Deposits	6,54,331	Decrease
Sundries	36,350	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	26,190	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	1,12,516	Decrease
Loans do.	13,14,427	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	1,67,306	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	1,29,133	Increase
Sundries	22,819	Decrease
Cash	16,51,761	Decrease

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEBRUARY 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 5-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 11-16
3 per cent Rentes	100
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	95 3-4
Bar Silver	22 1-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for S. America.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 21st February, as compared with the statement of the 14th February:—

LIABILITIES	Feb. 14. Rs.	Feb. 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office...	49,99,376	58,17,292
Public Deposits at Branches ...	37,37,321	33,84,946
Other Deposits	5,28,18,866	5,21,84,535
Post Bills	11,767	11,767
Credits undrawn	11,78,500	12,14,850
ASSETS.	Rs... 8,06,95,801	8,04,93,389
Government Securities	87,74,417	87,48,227
Other authorised Securities ...	8,33,892	8,33,892
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	77,71,630	76,59,114
Loans do. do.	1,06,65,705	1,21,80,122
Bills discounted and purchased ...	3,22,43,106	3,24,10,419
Dead Stock	4,11,204	4,11,204
Stamps and Stationery	4,024	4,008
Balances with other Banks	1,79,497	3,08,639
Sundries	1,14,260	91,441
Cash	1,94,96,086	1,75,46,305
	Rs, 8,06,95,801	8,04,93,389

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGE DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

COODE—February 13, at Jubbulpore, the wife of J M Coode, Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAMPIER—JAMIESON—February 16, at St John's Church Meerut, by the Rev W Kitchin, Gerald Robert Dampier, Indian Civil Service, to Adelaide May, second daughter of the late Major Charles James Jamieson, Indian Staff Corps.

DEATH.

CLARKE—February 17, at Hoshangabad, C P of malarial fever, Daisy, the dearly beloved wife of Assistant Surgeon A E Clarke, I S M D.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m., Sun sets, 6h. 3m., High water 9-44m., 10-48s., Low water, 4-0m., 3-35s.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught presents Certificates in "First Aid," Town Hall, 11-30 a. m.
Afternoon Concert in the Town Hall, 5-45 p. m.
Afternoon Concert, Railway Institute, Parel, 5 p.m.
Regimental Sports, 21st Bombay Infantry, 4-30 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Variety Entertainment, 9 p. m.
Harnston's Circus.

THE Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will "not" play at the Bandstand to-day.

PRARTHANA MANDIR.—Babu Bipin Chandra Pal will deliver a lecture in English at the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30 p. m. to-day, on "The Problem of Religion in Modern India." All are cordially invited.

REPORTED THEFT.—Pudumsey Lladhar, a Hindu residing in Vithalwady, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from home on Saturday evening his house was entered into, and property of the value of Rs. 225 stolen from one of his boxes.

THEFT BY A WARD BOY.—Before Mr J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Abdulla Chandbhoy, a ward boy, employed at the Adam's-Wylie Hospital, was charged with the theft of two cooking utensils and two covers of the value of Rs. 2, the property of the hospital. The accused stole the pots and pledged them with a Marwari, from whom they were recovered. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY, MAZAGON.—This Society celebrated the pontifical Jubilee of Pope Leo XIII on Sunday by a dinner at noon to the Society's poor in the Hall of the "Souza" School, and by a solemn Thanksgiving Service, in the evening, in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Damaun officiated. Before commencing the Service proper, his Grace spoke at some length on the auspicious occasion which had brought together such a large concourse of people in the church that evening, viz., the fact that his Holiness Pope Leo XIII had completed on the 20th instant 25 years of his glorious reign over the Catholic Church. In the course of the oration his Grace also made an allusion to the fund this Society is raising for purchasing a house for its poor in commemoration of the Papal Jubilee, and in concluding exhorted his hearers to give the Society every help they can to enable it to realise the noble object it has in view. The "Te Deum" was then sung, and the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given. The Society also took this opportunity to offer his Grace an address bespeaking its filial devotion and love, and thanking him for the numerous favours done to the Society, and requesting him to kindly forward to the Pope the Society's congratulatory message which was handed to the Archbishop along with the address. The Archbishop, in replying, showed his great satisfaction at the manifestations of joy and filial love to the visible Head of the Catholic Church and promised with great pleasure to forward the message to his Holiness as also to inform him of all the Society, the parish of Mazagon, and the whole diocese of Damaun had done on this happy occasion. The expenses of this celebration were defrayed by a special subscription among the members of the Society only.

PROCEDURE AT THE CITY.
IMPROVEMENT TRUST.
THE CHAIRMAN'S POWERS.

Mr. D. E. Wacha has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the City Improvement Trust:—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting of the Board I shall move:—

I. (1) That counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the Chairman of the Board has any power or authority whatsoever to rule summarily on points of order.

(2) Whether he has power or authority to summarily rule on points of order—not simply relating to the regulation of proceedings or simply connected with procedure—but on points of order involving substantive questions of "ultra vires."

(3) Whether the Board being in the nature of a Committee is not the proper body to rule both or at least the second class of points of order, bearing in mind, in giving his opinion, that Section 18 which contains the provisions to be observed with respect to the proceedings of the Board lays down by sub-section 2, that

"The Board shall meet together, and shall from time to time make such arrangements, not inconsistent with the Act, with respect to the place, day, hour, notice, management, and adjournment of such meetings, and generally with respect to the transaction of the business, as they think fit," &c; that there is no other provision in the Act for making rules for the conduct of business, and that clause (e) of the same sub-section provides that "all questions shall be decided by a majority of votes of the Trustees present, the President having a second or casting vote in all cases of equality," and that the rules framed by the Board under subsection 2 gives no power to the Chairman to rule summarily points of order of any sort, and, further, that the power to make arrangements for the transaction of business neither includes nor involves any power in the Board whereby the Chairman can be authorised to rule points of order summarily or otherwise.

II. That counsel's opinion be taken as to whether the Chairman is legally entitled to pronounce the ruling which he did as to my notice of motion of the 10th instant, and, secondly, whether that motion was out of order so as not to be allowed to be placed before the Board in pursuance of my notice of motion.

FREEMASONRY AT AHMEDABAD.

LAST week a very successful meeting of the Freemasons of Ahmedabad was held at the Freemason's Hall, Shahbag, when Wor. Bro. Dr. B. Nanavatty, F. R. C. S., who is held in great esteem and respect both by the brethren of the Craft and by the public in general, was installed as the Rt. Wor. Master of Lodge Salem, No 563 S.C., in succession to Rt. Wor. Bro. Colonel W. S. Birdwood. The installation ceremony was ably and impressively performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. Major Langley Mills, R.A.M.C., assisted by Rt. Wor. Bro. M. Dubby and Vakil. After thanking the brethren, in a few well chosen words for the honor done to him in selecting him as the head of the Craft in Ahmedabad, Rt. Wor. Bro Dr. Nanavatty invested his office bearers with the distinctive collars of their respective offices. They were as follows:—Wor. Bro. S. Tonge, Senior Warden; Wor. Bro. C Knowles, Substitute Master; Wor. Bro P. S. Nabati, Secretary; Wor. Bro. B Dalal, Treasurer; Wor. Bro. J. Taylor, Sr. Deacon; Wor. Bro. P. Mehta, Junior Warden. Later on a banquet followed which was largely attended, and was a great success. On the 27th inst a Masonic Ball is to be given by the Brethren in honour of the installation of Rt. Wor. Bro. Dr. B H Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., as the Wor Master of Lodge Salem No 563 S. C. for the year 1903.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

CLAIM TO TITLE DEEDS OF THE PUNCHAYET WADY PROPERTY.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Trebjee heard at the High Court yesterday a suit brought by Rejibai, widow of Phoolchand Khooshaldas, against Megbjee Lukhmidas, in which the plaintiff prayed that the defendant may be ordered and decreed forthwith to hand over to her twenty-two title deeds relating to the Punchayet Wady property at Bhuleshwar and now in his possession. Mr. Starling and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee Dayabhoy and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulatchand, and Wadia, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that her husband Phoolchand Khooshaldas died childless in Bombay on the 15th February, 1900, leaving him surviving his widow, the plaintiff, his only heir. Subsequent to his death the plaintiff applied for and obtained letters of administration to her husband's property, and she was now the sole administratrix of his estate. Plaintiff's husband, during his life-time, was the owner of a half share in immovable property, situated at Bhuleshwar and known as Punchayat Wady. Of the remaining half share, a moiety belonged to one Trikamdas Heeranand, and the other moiety belonged to one Lukhmidas Heeranand, who was now dead. Plaintiff believed that the defendant was the administrator of the estate of the deceased Lukhmidas Heeranand. Plaintiff's husband was in possession and management of their property and of the title deeds relating thereto. He recovered the rents, paid the expenses, and divided the same between himself and his co-owners in the proportion of their shares. After the death of her husband, the plaintiff came into possession of the title deeds relating to the Punchayet Wady property. They were twenty-two in number. During the plaintiff's husband's life-time, the defendant and one Ramdas Oodhowdas, since deceased, were his partners in his camphor business. Soon after her husband's death, the defendant and the said Ramdas, by means of false and fraudulent representations, obtained an agreement from the plaintiff on the 29th March, 1900, whereby the plaintiff was practically divested of the whole of her property. About the time of the execution of the agreement the plaintiff was induced to deliver to the defendant, among other things, the title deeds relating to the Punchayet Wady property. In August, 1901, plaintiff filed a suit in this court against the defendant praying for cancellation of the agreement, and on the 14th April, 1902, the defendant submitted to a decree which was taken by consent, whereby the agreement of 29th March, 1900, was ordered to be cancelled and to be delivered up to the plaintiff. Before the decree was taken the plaintiff had insisted on the title deeds being returned to her, but she was advised not to complicate matters in that suit, and was assured that as soon as the agreement was cancelled the defendant would have no right to retain anything obtained by him under the agreement. Since the date of the decree plaintiff had repeatedly called upon the defendant to hand over to her the twenty-two title deeds relating to the Punchayet Wady property, but defendant had failed to comply with the requisition. He now falsely alleged that he was in possession of only four out of the twenty-two title deeds, and charged that the remaining eighteen deeds had been clandestinely removed and taken possession of by the plaintiff. Plaintiff said that the charge was absolutely untrue and was invented merely for the purpose of keeping back the title deeds and causing annoyance to the plaintiff.

The defendant, in his defence, said that Phoolchand left behind him, besides his widow, one first and two second cousins. He had the management of the property only by arrangements and as agent for his co-owners. Plaintiff did not come into possession of the title-deeds, but they remained in a box in the safe of the firm. By the agreement of the 29th March, 1900, plaintiff in effect constituted defendant and Ramdas the managers of the estate of her late husband, and reserved for herself a certain provision for maintenance, certain ornaments, etc., and, in return, the defendant admitted plaintiff to be a partner in the camphor business. The agreement was agreed to by the plaintiff with the fullest knowledge of its contents. Defendant denied that the plaintiff ever delivered the title deeds to him, and submitted that the suit should be dismissed, and his counter claim decreed with costs.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with,

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.
IMITATION OF ANILINE DYE LABELS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by the Badische Aniline and Soda Fabrike Company, through their Bombay agents, Messrs. M. Ostermayer and Co., against Oursondas Mowjee and others, carrying on business at Vadgadi, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendants, their servants, and agents may be restrained by an injunction of the court from selling or importing aniline dyes bearing labels which are a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs' labels, and that the defendants may be ordered to account for the same, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that they are manufacturers of aniline dyes and import large quantities thereof into India. They have for a long time past imported into Bombay aniline dyes packed in tins, wrapped in wrappers with designs, and among the designs there is a label in which, in the midst of a scene, specially designed and surrounded by borders in white, red, and blue, there has been drawn a figure of an animal. The dyes bearing that label have acquired a considerable reputation in Bombay and other parts of India. Plaintiffs had recently discovered that the defendants had been importing into Bombay dyes of other manufacturers, bearing labels which were an exact copy of the design adopted by the plaintiffs. The latter maintained that the appearance of the label was similar to the get-up and appearance of the plaintiffs' label, and was likely to be mistaken and to deceive unwary purchasers, and lead them to believe that the defendants' dyes so marked were the same dyes as the plaintiffs'. The latter said that the device was a fraudulent one, made for the purpose of palming off on the purchasers those goods as the celebrated goods of the plaintiffs. The defendants stated that similar dyes manufactured by parties other than the plaintiffs are surmounted by labels bearing various fancy designs. Previous to the filing of the suit defendants had imported into Bombay 250 lbs. of aniline dyes of the value of Rs 170. As soon as the plaintiffs complained of the label, the defendants informed them that they did not intend to import any more dyes with the labels complained of. Since the complaint was made the defendants had not imported, and never intended to import on any future occasion, dyes with the labels complained of. The distinctive feature of the plaintiffs' label was a cow, while that of the defendants' was a cat. They denied that the whole get-up of the label complained of was similar to the plaintiffs' label, or that it was likely to deceive unwary purchasers. After the complaint defendants had decided not to use the said labels in order to avoid unpleasantness and litigation, and had informed the plaintiffs of the same. They said that on the whole lot of goods sold they had made a profit of one rupee and five annas.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee, after reviewing the facts of the case at great length, gave a decree for the plaintiffs with costs, granting the injunction as prayed for.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

THE following donations in aid of this Orphanage have been received:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr Ramji Laxamidass	501	0	0
Mr Chaturbhoj Hemraj	501	0	0
Mr Hemraj Kanji	51	4	0
Mr Manji Kesavji	51	4	0
Mr Damodar Haridass	75	4	0
Mr Paragji Vandravan	51	0	0
Mr Dayaram Harjivan	25	0	0
Mr Narandass Damodar	25	0	0
Mr Moolji Anandji	51	0	0
Mr Ranchoddass Dayal	25	0	0
Mr Rattanji Kanji	51	0	0
Mr Hormasji Bejanji	51	0	0
Mr Gordhandass Narainji	25	0	0
Mr Padamsey Manji	25	0	0
Mr Nurotam Khimji	25	0	0
Mr Meghji Parsotam	51	0	0
Mr Harjivan Chaturbhoj	51	0	0
Mr Valji Sunderji	101	0	0
Mr Raghuvji Anandji	101	0	0
Mr Morarji Kalyanji	101	0	0
Messrs Ramji Bhugwan and Co	101	0	0
Messrs Kalidass Premji and Co	101	0	0
Mr Morarji Velji	101	0	0
Mr Madhavji Thakersey	101	0	0
Mr Kanji Karson	25	0	0
A Gentle man	10	0	0

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HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 24.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

424-02—Tyabji D and Co—Bijli ai widow vs Megbji Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.

Commercial Cause.

668-02—Kanga and P—Maganlal Vijbhukhandas vs Sittaram Nathumal—Tyabjee D and Co—Part heard for post consolement.

46-02—Crawford B and Co—Peter Harowers vs Earnest Gladyen Dinden—Nanu and H.

51-03—Payne G S and M—Miya Shaheb Abdool vs Aga Sayed Mahomed Siraji and Co.

Long Causes.

425-02—Thakordas and Co—Hamraj Purmanand vs Jaffer Rummooll—Little and Co.

431-02—Smitham B and N—Greaves Cotton and Co vs Dorabsha Coosetanji Shroff—Ardeshir H D and Co.

98-00—Crawford B and Co—Hassamabhoy Visram and others vs Koraji Jivraj and another—Mansookhlal D and J.

21-02—Tayabji D and Co—Morarji Mohanjee vs Dhurmsey Shunkerji and others—Little and Co.

389-00—Mantri and B—Bhavanishanker Wasoodeo Pattuk vs Subhabhamabai widow—Captain and V, for postponement.

34-02—Nanoo and H—Hiptoola Esoofally and another vs Abdool Keyum Khercola (for postponement).

115-02—Crawford B and Co—C Macleod vs Lakhmsey Nanoo and others—Malvi H and M.

212-71—Festonji N and K—Ali Mahomed Fazoolbhoy vs Hagji Motichund and others—Crawford B and Co.

463-02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kursandas Mathooradas and others vs Chutoorbhoj Khimji—Sorabji and J.

525-02—F P Pari—Mahomed Hossum Bin Shaik Ahamed Mazha vs Mahomed Ismail Mukra and others.

74-02—Thakurdas and Co—The Indian Manufacturing Co Ltd vs Lalji Veerji—Cheetnis and M.

270-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Harichand Soond rial vs Goswami Shri Narsinglalji Maharaj—Mansookhlal J and H.

40-02—Tayabjee D and Co—Tarachand Lokmandas and another vs Jamnadas Hurdayal and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suit.

369-22—M J and H—Gungabai and others vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknell M and M, for trial of preliminary issue.

Long cause for dismissal.

442-02—Nanu and H—Heerjee Assoo and another vs Multani Visrammal Assoomul—Craigie L and O.

Long cause for decree absolute.

35-02—Mirza and M—Lizzu Mungavin vs James Mungavin—Sorabjee and J.

Testamentary suits for cost decree.

25-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ebrahim Peermahomed vs Joosut Fazal Mahomed—Framjee and D.

17-98—Framjee and D—Joonus Fazul Mahomed and others vs E rahim Hajee Peermahomed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suit.

10-01—Edgelow G and W—Fakirchand Premchand vs Manecbai widow—Tyabjee D and Co.

For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's Report.

39-00—Nanu and H—Omar Hassan vs Vali Mahomed and others—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

388-02—Payne G Sq M Abdoola Yoodah Abbu 2 ors vs Bey Mahomed Hajee Ahmed Rehmam Little and Co.

794-01—Tayabjee D and Co Waghjee Baher and another vs Rai Luxmibai widow and anothers Muljee B B P G and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Abdool R H Ahmed vs Moosa Hajiji Joosab Noorani and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

5-03—Tayabjee D and Co—Moosa H Joosab Noorani and others vs Haji Abdool R H Ahmed—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Long Causes.

547-01—In person—Hari Ramchander Bahat

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1903.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, Officiating Commissioner of the Central Provinces, has just issued a compact report on the administration of the provinces under his control during the last official year. Incorporated with it are the customary decennial chapters, but the printer has omitted to put them under the prescribed red head-lines, and will doubtless be duly carpeted. It is a constant complaint that the migratory European population is utterly unacquainted with the country and the manner in which it is administered, while the native population is almost equally indifferent. It is a matter for regret, and we suppose that not until we have a broader measure of representative Government throughout India, and more general education will a more intelligent interest in the subject be evinced. Mr. Hewett presents his report in a manner which invites inspection, and even a casual perusal of its pages will serve to make the Central Provinces something more than a geographical expression. The area thus known measures 115,000 square miles with a population of twelve millions. It occupies a large proportion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which separates the plains of Hindustan from the Deccan and extends from Orissa to the Bombay Presidency, and from the southern border of Bundelkhand and the United Provinces to the north of Madras and the Nizam's dominions. Three-fourths of the area and five-sixths of the population are comprised in the eighteen British districts, and the remainder in the states of fifteen feudatory Chiefs subordinate to the administration. Mr. Hewett divides the provinces from north-west to south-east into three tracts of upland and two of plain. To the north the sandstone rocks are generally overlaid with heavy black soil formed from the decaying trap which is principally devoted to the cultivation of the spring crops, wheat and gram; while rice and hill millets are sown in the lighter and more sandy soils. Next, the long and narrow valley of the Nerbudda from Jubbulpore to Hoshangabad is formed of deep alluvial deposits of extreme richness, excellently suited to the growing of wheat. South of that the Satpura range stretches, continuing the greater part of five districts, with forest interspersed by black soil valleys of great fertility. The Nagpur country has soil in which autumn crops like cotton, millet, and juar can be successfully cultivated. The Mahanadi basin is the great rice-growing tract of the provinces—the provinces as will be seen having varied characteristics of soil and products.

The ethnical constitution of the people of the Central Provinces is shown to be no less diverse. In the land-locked plain of Chhattisgarh a Rajput dynasty had for twenty centuries ruled a people coming originally from Nothern India, and since its subversion by the Marathas, a hundred and fifty years ago, cut off from intercourse with the rest of the country. Sambalpur and its tributary States were for centuries peopled by immigrants from Orissa. The Vindhyan districts, Nerbudda valley, and open portions of the Satpura plateau were in the hands of the races of Northern India. The Nagpur plain, formerly held by the Gonds, was taken by the Marathas, while to the south of Chanda a small territory was colonised by Telugu immigrants from Madras. The Gonds and other forest tribes who formerly held the country retired before the Aryan invaders to the two great tracts of hill and forest where they still form the majority of the population. Thus, says Mr. Hewett, it comes to pass that six different Aryan vernaculars, as distinguished in the Linguistic Survey, can be classed as vernaculars of the province, and besides these there are the various languages of the Dravidian tribes and hybrid dialects arising from the territorial contact of speakers of different languages which are found in abundance over most of its area. Coming to the history of to-day, we find that since the formation of the Provinces in 1861 up to the last decade there was an almost unbroken record of favourable seasons, accompanied by the expansion of the area cultivated for crops and the steady growth of population. Between 1866 and 1891 the number grew from nine to thirteen millions. The total area under crops increased from thirteen to sixteen and a-half millions, and the prosperity and immunity of the provinces from famine became proverbial. Long immunity from serious seasonal calamities gave rise to the impression that the Central Provinces were less liable to famine than almost any part of India.

But the claim to this distinction could not be substantiated. For three years in succession, after 1892, the harvest of the spring crops was spoilt by untimely winter rain. In the two next years the rainfall ceased abruptly at the end of August, producing in the first year a partial and in the second an almost complete failure of both autumn and spring crops, and culminating in the great famine of 1897. Two seasons of comparative recovery preceded another of total failure resulting in the famine of 1900, which, coming as it did on a people already impoverished by a succession of bad years, was "only prevented from being an overwhelming disaster by an organisation of relief efficient and liberal to a degree perhaps unapproached in the history of previous famines." Mr. Hewett confesses that the record of administration during this continued period of severe depression is mainly the narrative of a series of endeavours to preserve life and enable the agricultural classes to remain on the land by the grant of famine relief, direct and indirect, the suspension and remission of rents and revenue, the construction of roads and irrigation tanks, the distribution of bonus and gifts of money for the purchase of cattle and seed-grain, and the conciliation of debtors and creditors by Government intervention in the interests of the former. The results of the famine have been alarming. The population has fallen off by a million. The cultivated area has decreased since 1892-93 by about half a million acres, and this decrease has been accompanied by deterioration in the character of the crops grown upon it. Valuable staples like wheat, gram, linseed, and rice have, owing to the want of capital and difficulty in procuring seed grain, been replaced by inferior millets. The number of plough-cattle owned by tenants fell off by 650 thousand. In many tracts it is found that the agricultural classes became utterly impoverished. But we rejoice to learn that signs are apparent to show that with favourable seasons the recovery will be as rapid as the loss. The area occupied for cultivation is to-day larger than ever it was, and although unable to crop it, cultivators have not abandoned their land. To enable them to hold it, Government encouraged proceedings for the voluntary conciliation and liquidation of debts of both landlords and tenants in those parts of the provinces which have been most affected. Schemes for the repayments of such debts as can be fairly realised within a definite period have been arranged, and the extinction of the balances which were clearly irrecoverable has been provided for. Further we learn that the efforts at effecting settlements between debtors and creditors have been successful to a degree which exceeded all anticipations. Thus there is every prospect of a return to prosperity. The whole of the provinces depend on agriculture however, for the indigenous village industries are passing through a process of gradual decay, and manufactures play an unimportant part.

GRAPHITE IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

SCHEMES for working the coal and iron deposits of the Central Provinces are already progressing towards execution, but there are other mineral deposits in parts of that area of India which are awaiting exploitation. The latest issue of the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of India deals with the observations of Mr. T. L. Walker on the geology of Kalabandi State. Of the series of rocks occurring throughout this State Mr. Walker found that most of the hills rising from the plateaux as well as those along the Ganjam-Kalabandi frontiers are composed of rocks consisting of quartz, garnet, sillimanite, and graphite. Along the Ganjam frontier the hills are almost entirely made up of sillimanite garnet schists. To the geologist it is an interesting fact that the distribution of sillimanite schists, which accompany charnockite rocks, is in Peninsular India, so far as is at present known, marked by almost the same boundaries as the country of the Khonds. Mr. Walker, therefore, proposes to drop the geological description of garnet-sillimanite-graphite schist, and to call these rocks Khondalite out of compliment to the fine hillmen in whose mountain jungles, as he says, these formations are better developed than in any region hitherto described. What is of more general interest, however, is that these rocks nearly always contain graphite in the form of flakes and scales. In the Kalabandi State it has been known for some time that graphite occurs as veins or nests in several parts not very far removed from outcrops of Khondalite schists. Some of these deposits, it is stated, appear to be worth exploiting for industrial purposes though the value of the mineral requires to be tested. Mr. Walker, however, examined two important outcrops of graphite which seem to offer a good prospect of being profitably worked. The first of these, the Koladi-Ghaut outcrop, occurs three miles east of Santpur on the Raipur-Parvatipur road. It appears to have been discovered in 1900 by a road contractor who was excavating for clay for top dressing. The most promising exposure in the pit shows a band of from a foot to twenty inches wide, and here after sinking a pit for three feet Mr. Walker, with the aid of three coolies, in one day recovered four maunds of graphite of fair quality. The geologist observes that although it would not pay to mine this band alone it is not improbable that by driving a tunnel at right angles to the strike of the rock other bands may be found. The second outcrop of graphite visited by Mr. Walker is a natural outcrop about half a mile north of Densurgi village.

The country hereabouts is much broken up by nullans, and in two of these the graphite has become exposed. At one point it stands out in a mass three or four feet high, eight yards wide, and sixteen yards long. This mass is composed of graphite and calcium carbonate, and is of no commercial value, but it is considered probable that the calcareous deposit is only superficial, and that below the surface the graphite being free from lime will be commercially valuable. In the same neighbourhood several bands of the mineral of fair quality were found, while in another ravine an outcrop of graphite described as good was discovered. A Colombo firm of brokers, to whom a sample of this latter was submitted, declared that it had no commercial value, but a London firm which uses large quantities of this mineral valued the sample from Densurgi at £5 per ton and offered to buy a trial lot of ten tons. The specimens submitted were taken from the surface, and in the opinion of the geologist may be surpassed by the mineral at a greater depth. This promising deposit was discovered fifteen years ago by a tahsildar, who was afterwards Superintendent of the Kalabandi State, and has since been used by the villages as "surma" in place of antimony for darkening their eyes. Nobody in the State, however, appears to have had any idea of the value of the mineral for industrial purposes. In other parts of the State iron occurs, while there are also deposits of manganese and cobalt, mica, and a stone used for the manufacture of small ornaments. Some minute crystals discovered in sand taken from the streams near Bondesor were, on examination, declared to be diamonds, and though too small to be valuable, Mr. Walker is inclined to think that others of larger size may be found if carefully searched for. He supports this statement by an observation of Professor Becke of Prague who has stated that when two or more minerals crystallising differently have the same chemical composition, the denser is usually found in rocks that have been subjected to very great pressure. From this point of view, observes Mr. Walker, it should be expected that rocks containing carbon in the form of graphite might contain diamonds if the graphite bearing rocks were subjected to sufficient pressure. These conditions, he concludes, are probably present in the Khondalites which may become diamondiferous instead of graphitic where the pressure has been intense. There is, therefore, the possibility of somebody making a great "find" in the State of Kalabandi.

THE CANADIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

A LONG statement dealing with the Canadian preferential tariff and its effects on British trade with the Dominion has been sent to the Press by Lord Strathcona, the High Commissioner for Canada. At the Colonial Premiers' Conference on the occasion of the Coronation Mr. Chamberlain spoke very strongly in regard to this matter stating that the substantial results of the preferential tariff have been alike disappointing to the mother country and to its promoters. It is this view apparently that Lord Strathcona wishes to combat, and he tries to do so by dividing up the trade into branches in which the United States has preponderating benefit from contiguity, and other branches in which Great Britain might fairly compete. He thinks that if the trade in which the United Kingdom cannot very well hope to compete is deducted from the total trade we have an explanation of the disparity between the imports from the countries, and points out that it is a question whether, but for the preferential tariff, in view of the falling off between 1887 and 1897, and of the intensity of competition in the present day, the dutiable imports from the United Kingdom would have increased as they have done between 1897 and 1902. In conclusion Lord Strathcona quotes the conclusions relating to the British preferential tariff of Canada, which the Canadian Ministers submitted at the recent Colonial Conference:—(a) that the preference is a very substantial and genuine one; (b) that it gives British merchants a material advantage over foreign competitors in the Canadian markets; (c) that the preferential rates are not too high to shut out reasonable competition with the Canadian producer; (d) that the preference has resulted not only in arresting the continuous decline in British trade with Canada, but in stimulating the trade. If it had not been granted it is not very likely that the volume of British imports into Canada would be as large as it is to-day, to say the least; and (e) that the advantage given by Canada to the British manufacturer is proved beyond all question. If he has not fully availed himself of it that is not the fault of the Canadian Government or of Canadian fiscal policy.

H. M. S. Lapwing, Lieutenant Commander Oldham, will sail to-day for Karachi.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Mandovy, Captain J. L. de Rigo, sailed yesterday for Marmagoa.

A DEFICIT of Rs. 23,000 has been discovered in the Shikarpur taluq treasury. An official enquiry into the matter is being held.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kashmir, who is now making a brief stay in Calcutta, paid a formal visit to the Viceroy on Saturday.

A PURDAH Party was held yesterday afternoon at Government House, Malabar Point, in honour of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught.

THE pressure of public business will now prevent the Viceroy making any short tour before he finally leaves Calcutta at the close of the current session.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 8 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st January, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 66,885 maunds with an increase of Rs. 154 in the earnings.

YESTERDAY afternoon H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Sir Robertson and Sir James Willcocks, with their respective staffs, visited the Oyster Rock and Middle Ground-Batteries, and witnessed firing practice. Thence the party went on board H. M. S. Renown, returning ashore at 6-10 p.m.

THE Kolar Gold Mines at present utilise the Cauvery Electric Power Scheme to the extent of 4,000 horse power; but it is understood, says the Bangalore "Daily Post," that Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, of London, have applied for an increase of this power to the extent of 2,000 horse power. "Sanction to this would no doubt involve increased outlay on an extension of the present electric installation; and we believe the matter is now under the consideration of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore."

THE mail train which left Poona Station on Saturday last for Bombay at 10-30 P. M., had a new and powerful acetylene Search Light fixed at the base of the gunnel of the engine for the first time, as an experiment. It is understood that should the present one be found to work, a number of larger ones will be brought out from the same firm that made this one, namely Lucas, of Birmingham. The lamp threw a long's streaming white light, some fifty odd yard in front of the train, enabling those on the engine to see well ahead even in the darkest night.

SOME of the distinguished visitors to the Delhi Durbar have been grumbling, on their way Home, at the accommodation which was provided for them in No. 1 Camp, and they consider that they have a grievance against the Government! They may be interested to know, says, the "Pioneer," that the rates which they paid did not cover the camp expenses; and their complaints come, therefore, with an illgrace. Apparently, however, they seemed to consider themselves under the care of the State and entitled to all the luxurious comfort which they saw and envied in the official camps. This is an absurd view to take, for they were, after all, only private travellers, and the Government would have been quite justified in leaving them to make their own arrangements. In that case they would have suffered in health as well as in pocket, and their enjoyment of the Durbar would have been spoiled by many inconveniences. As a matter of fact, they were extremely well looked after, and they should be grateful rather than discontented for all that was done for them. It was stretching a point to put officers in charge of the Visitors' Camps at Delhi, for work of that kind does not come within the limits of duty; but there will always be grumblers, and as a rule the more one does for the globe-trotter the less is his appreciation of trouble taken or hospitality bestowed. There are notable exceptions to the rule, but "Paget, M. P." is still too much in evidence in the cold weather, though he never stays now to study the solar myth.

MACEDONIA'S CRY FOR HELP.

ITS ORIGIN AND THE CAUSES OF MASSACRE.

THE position in Macedonia has arrived at an acute stage owing to the atrocities perpetrated by the Turkish authorities, and, judging by the preparations made by the Macedonian Committee, hostilities may break out in the early spring.

When I was in Macedonia, writes a correspondent of the "Daily Express", I visited most of the disaffected districts and was particularly struck by the intense longing exhibited by the natives to get even with their oppressors, who for ages have ruled them with an iron hand. The peasants neither know nor care what will be the result of an insurrection. What they do yearn for is an opportunity to avenge innumerable outrages which have been perpetrated upon them.

Should hostilities break out, the peace of Europe will be menaced. Russia cannot stand by and see the Turks victorious in the Balkans, nor can Austria permit the Great Bear to interfere with her rights in the Near East.

It has been known for some time past that the Macedonian Committee has been endeavouring to enlist public sympathy by the systematic publication of the various atrocities committed by the Turkish troops in the different districts where the flag of the Sublime Porte floats.

These reports are not to be wholly relied upon, as they are often exaggerations. However, facts have been stated that no one can gainsay. Murders are as common in the troubled districts as theft is in London. The sanctity of family life is unknown, so far as the Turkish soldiers are concerned. They glory in blackguardism.

So much for the atrocities; now let us look to the cause. This is not far to seek. Go to the Yildiz Kiosk Palace at Constantinople, and there the question is answered.

HOW ATROCITIES BEGIN.

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan knowingly and wittingly makes a habit of refusing to pay his various Governors in Macedonia. These officials naturally have to live, and have also to render unto Cæsar the taxes due to him according to the law.

Consequently they overtax anyone out of whom they think they can squeeze money, and when a man refuses to pay he is clapped into prison, the whole of his goods confiscated, and the Governor, pleased with the turn of events, kneels down on his mat, turned towards Mecca, and thanks Allah for his bountiful goodness.

Frequently, when a man refuses to pay his taxes, he shows fight, and herein lies the opportunity of the soldiers. It is immediately stated that the village is in a state of rebellion.

Troops are hurried up, and the villagers, driven to desperation, fight a pitched battle, with the result that several of them are killed and their village, pillaged. The unfortunate men who happen to fall into the hands of the authorities are usually maltreated, a pleasant form of amusement being to hang them by the feet and leave them in that position for several hours. They then are hurried off to the nearest prison where they spend the rest of their days.

The prime agent in the present movement for emancipation from the Turkish yoke is that mysterious body known as the Macedonian Committee.

A CELEBRATED COMMITTEE.

This body is a combination of patriots, self-seekers, adventurers, and people with a grievance. The patriots, however, are few and far between, the majority being nothing more than adventurers, who looked upon the coming insurrection as an opportunity to fill their pockets and find a comfortable billet in the new Government.

There is between the committee and the Young Turk party a very decided understanding, which amounts to the Young Turks promising to stir up internal strife in Turkey proper while the Macedonians are battling for liberty.

The committee has no definite headquarters and may be found at any time issuing its propaganda from Bucharest, Paris, Geneva, or Sofia. It has, however, at Geneva, a representative who is the intermediary between the various chiefs.

Frequently meetings are held at Geneva, Sofia, and Zurich, and Paris is used as the great distributing centre for Macedonian literature dealing with the various outrages and murders which the committee sends broadcast over the whole of Europe.

The committee's great aim is to enlist sympathy, and if possible to get one or other of the Powers in conflict with the Porte. Then will be their opportunity and a united Macedonia will be proclaimed.

The committee, in preparing its literature, does everything in its power to enlist the sympathies of Europe on the ground that Christians are being brutally ill-treated by Mohammedans.

THRIFTLESS VAGABONDS.

If the average Britisher could only see these Christians his sympathies would receive a severe shock. The Macedonian is usually a thriftless, dirty, lazy vagabond, fond of the rifle, and with a great contempt for work. He is ostentatiously a member of the Greek Church, but is in heart a careless unbeliever.

He is, however, a fond husband, and does his best in his careless, easy-going way to look after the welfare of his children. He knows not the first law of sanitation, and looks upon water solely as a beverage. His ideas of morality are as crude as his costume, and he loves nothing better than to catch a Turk unawares and give him the contents of his rifle in the back. He is very excitable, quarrelsome, and unprincipled.

The power of the Macedonian Committee is immense. Thousands of peasants in Bulgaria, Servia, and even Roumania, apart from Macedonia proper, regularly month by month subscribe towards the cause.

In some parts of Bulgaria the committee goes on further, and even forbids the peasants to pay their taxes to the Government, but instead commandeers them for the great scheme of freedom.

From all parts of Europe subscriptions are received, and America each year sends her tribute.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

The secret of the influence possessed by the committee lies in its restless energy to stir up strife. It is ever active; its agents are to be found in every village in the troubled districts. It knows full well the power of money, and it utilises its resources to corrupt underpaid officials, and by this means gain admittance into the secrets of State at Sofia, Bucharest, and Constantinople. The Sultan knows perfectly well that all his movements are daily reported to the committee, and that the innermost secrets of the Porte are not worth twenty-four hours' purchase.

The methods of the committee are unscrupulous in the extreme, but so are those adopted by the Sultan towards his subjects in Macedonia.

A virulent and long-standing disease requires strong medicine, and under the circumstances, with the conditions of the handicap all against them, it is not surprising that the reformers, despairing of obtaining redress by legitimate means, should have recourse to the only strategy by which their cause can be advanced.

THE decision of the Government of India to obtain 50,000 rifles of the present '303 pattern, instead of waiting for the new short rifle now in course of manufacture, is undoubtedly a wise one. Our cavalry, British and Native, have still to receive the rifle in place of the carbine, and the rearmament of the Volunteers has to be completed. If we were to wait for the new pattern of weapon it would involve a delay of two years at least, whereas now the latest mark from Enfield can be got at once, and the '303 carbine can disappear at the same time that the Martini disappears from Volunteer Corps. The Government small-arms factories at Home will work full tides in order that the short rifle may be issued, and private firms will be encouraged to increase their out-turn, as a big reserve of arms is to be created, we believe. Next year the Ishapur factory will also begin operations, and thus both in England and India the steady supply of new rifles will be ensured. The Ross rifle, about which so much was heard some time ago, seems to have dropped out of sight. The short Lee-Enfield, with clip loading-action, is to be the universal arm in both cavalry and infantry in all parts of the Empire. It has apparently satisfied all tests, and its admirers speak of it as almost an ideal weapon.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CLOSE OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

THE SUCCESS OF HIS MISSION.

CORDIAL ADDRESS FROM CAPE DUTCH.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

Mr. Chamberlain's mission is practically ended. Newspapers are unanimous in saying that no man could have done more to reconcile the two races.

The Dutch Address mentioned on Saturday asserted unalterable attachment to the British connection, and declared that the Dutch accepted the Vereeniging settlement as the beginning of a new era, and looked forward to seeing South Africa united under the British Flag. The Dutch, said the Address, would decline to enter upon a political campaign on racial lines, for there was nothing that should keep the races apart. The Address finally asked for the enquiry mentioned on Saturday, namely, an enquiry into the questions of martial-law and military commandeering.

Mr. Hofmeyer, who was one of the leaders of the deputation presenting the Address, added that the Dutch Leaders were prepared to address an appeal to the Dutch to promote a good understanding.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he welcomed this as a most hopeful augury of the future. He then proceeded to deal candidly with certain passages of the Address which were less calculated to promote conciliation, but he admitted that there were faults on both sides. Nothing, he said, would be wanting to impress the British with the need of reciprocating the sentiments expressed. He made a last appeal for harmony and co-operation.

THE ARMY REFORMS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ARMY CORPS.

A Parliamentary Paper which has been issued shows that all the units of the first three Army Corps will be available on the 31st March, except four cavalry regiments in South Africa, three heavy Batteries which are still unorganised, and nine battalions temporarily in South Africa and other Colonies. The fifth and sixth Army Corps are still unformed, but the whole of the units of the fourth, fifth, and sixth Army Corps will be available on the 31st March, except seventeen regular batteries in South Africa and fifteen auxiliary batteries which are unformed. The paper does not indicate the strength of the units.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH FOR KHARTOUM.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The newspapers publish an appeal issued by Sir Francis Wingate for funds to build an English church in Khartoum.

NEW FLAGSHIP FOR THE INDIAN STATION.

THE HYACINTH COMING OUT.

The "Daily News" states that as soon as the Hyacinth's defects are repaired she will become the Flagship for the Indian Station.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

MACEDONIAN REVOLUTIONISTS FORMING.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN REFORM SCHEME.

PRESSURE ON THE PORTE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

Advices from Belgrade state that at the instance of Sarafof, a member of the Macedonian Committee who escaped arrest, seven fully equipped bands of 50 men each were formed in Macedonia last week.

A Turkish Commission has started for Albania to appease the Albanians who are opposing the Macedonian Reforms on the ground of favouring Christians to the detriment of Mussulmans.

The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors yesterday presented to the Grand Vizier the Macedonian Reform Scheme, and requested a prompt reply.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

OPPOSITION TO THE TREATY.

Discussions on the Franco-Siamese Treaty in Committee continue to be adverse to ratification. M. Delcasse has formally refused to communicate to the Committee the correspondence between the Governments of France and Indo-China relative to Siam.

A WAR COLLEGE IN WASHINGTON.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

AMERICA'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The foundation of an Army War College has been laid in Washington. President Roosevelt, in his speech, said that the trend of events forced the Nation to become a world power with responsibilities in the Occident and Orient. The nation cannot bear them aright unless its voice is potent for peace and justice. We ask for peace, he said, not in the spirit of a weakling or craven, but with the assured self-confidence of a just man armed. People understand after war has begun that it is too late to prepare for victory. It is undesirable that the army be other than small relatively to the population, but it must represent the highest efficiency attainable in any army of the civilized world.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

GERMAN OPPOSITION.

Certain sections of the Berlin Press are indisposed to accept the Monroe Doctrine. A semi-official article in the "Post" says that Germany has absolutely no cause actively to support the doctrine, and expresses satisfaction that the British Ministers openly defended the co-operation with Germany against Venezuela.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR QUESTION.

CHINESE FOR TRANSVAAL MINES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

A Commissioner from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines has started for China to investigate Chinese labour with a view to its employment in the mines. He first visits London and thence goes to California, where he also makes enquiries.

DEATH OF AN ACTRESS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 23.

The actress Kate Vaughan has died at Johannesburg.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Caledonia with the English mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 8 a. m. to-day, and the steamer Victoria for Colombo and Australia at the same time and date.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

NARROW MAJORITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 23.

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News," dated London, the 22nd instant, states :—

Since Tuesday the Ministerial majority has been twice below 40. The majority against the amendment to the address complaining of no public prosecution in the Whitaker Wright case was 51.

An important attack on Mr. Brodrick's Army Scheme takes place to-morrow, Mr. Beckett leading.

The Nationalists are averse to a defeat of the Government owing to the promised land measure.

LORD CURZON'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. BRODRICK MENTIONED.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily News" telegraphs :—

Rumours are current to the effect that Mr. Brodrick will succeed Lord Curzon as Viceroy.

HONOUR FOR A MISSIONARY.

The University of St. Andrew has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on Rev. Andrew Campbell of the Santal Mission.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DINNER.

The Oxford and Cambridge dinner took place here to-night. One hundred and four sat down. The Viceroy was present, but the proceedings were entirely informal.

THE BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the finals in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Doubles to-day Hechle and Chatterton beat Pearson and Nelson-Wright by three sets to love.

SOLDIERS CHARGED WITH HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A MAGISTRATE.

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 23

Mr. Sparkes, District Magistrate, Bangalore, as City Justice of the Peace, to-day, committed Privates E. Hill and G. Andrews of the Essex Regiment to stand their trial at the High Court Sessions, Madras, on a charge of attempted highway robbery. The prosecution evidence alleges that the soldiers stopped the carriage of Mr. Comarasawmy Mudliar, a Magistrate, on the road from Hebtal Rifle Ranges on the night of the 15th instant, and demanded money, Andrews presenting a service revolver at the complainant's head. Three native advocates appeared for the soldiers, the prosecution being at the instance of the police. Major Carter, commanding Essex Regiment, watched the case for the military.

The accused denied that they waylaid complainant or had even left their field-firing camp in that neighbourhood, Andrews accounting for the possession of a revolver by saying he had bought it from a Boer in South Africa for half a sovereign and a pound of tobacco.

Bail was not forthcoming, so the men were remanded to the local central jail to await their trial at Madras.

It is alleged that the offence occurred in the Mysore territory.

THE CANTONMENTS HOUSE ACCOMMODATION ACT.

POONA, FEBRUARY 23.

The meeting arranged for to-day at the District Staff Office for the purpose of considering the expediency of extending the Cantonment House Accommodation Act of 1902 to the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee has been adjourned to the 4th March as the Collector of Poona was unable to attend. The President, Major-General Burnett, suggested that the house-owner in the Cantonment who are likely to be affected by the new measure should in the meantime state their views in order that the Committee might be able to judge which parts of the Cantonments they did not object to being brought under the Act and which they did.

DERAILMENT OF AN ENGINE.

POONA PASSENGER TRAIN DELAYED.

The down goods train engine from Bombay got derailed at the reversing station this evening blocking the line for the passenger train to Poona. As a result the passengers reached Poona at 9-15 p.m. instead of at 6-45 p.m. to-day.

GROUNDING OF A STEAMER

VESSEL SAFELY FLOATED.

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 28.

Owing to the heavy weather prevailing on the Madras Coast on Saturday and yesterday the steamer London Bridge, on her way to Madras from Calcutta, grounded on the Pulicat Shoal. Lloyds agent sent the Nairung to her assistance, but before the latter could reach her she floated off and reached Madras safely and uninjured.

THE CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 19.

The damp langorous sea breeze steals over the rice stubble, stirring dusty pollen out of yellow flower heads in the dark thick mango foliage, and loosening red fleshy blossoms from the laden skeleton of the silk cotton. The coppersmith bird strikes tentatively on his anvil in the flaming dakh tree. The Calcutta cold weather is past its prime. The spring is dawning in Bengal.

The burrying events of the season, chronicled from day to day in your telegraphic columns are no longer a procession of equivalently absorbing items. They are grouping themselves in the plain that lies beyond the foreground of the moment. One begins to differentiate amongst them, to mark relation and relative importance, to note the giants in the crowd of ordinary folk.

Up to the middle of January Delhi absorbed attention. Calcutta was only a commercial city, the biggest in India, but nothing more. With the return of the Viceroy it resumed its precedence as the capital of the Indian Empire, and tried with the help of a century ball, illuminations and fireworks, to raise belated Coronation celebrations to the dignity befitting their significance. The saltpetre and the oil consumed in the efforts have left disfiguring relics upon most of the public buildings, but the Public Works Department is cheerful and complacent, and in time the last of the decorations will disappear.

The races, the horse show, and the annually recurring theatre companies have been very similar to their predecessors of other seasons. Even the solution of the momentous calling question, arrived at with the aid of the Chief Justice, and resulting in a somewhat shaking discussion, in the establishment of evening visits upon a more or some way less permanent footing, has but languid interest for dwellers outside Calcutta. There has been nothing to fix general attention until the speech made by the Viceroy last week.

This speech has evoked unqualified applause from the "Englishman," approval from the "Statesman," not unfriendly grief from the "Indian Daily News," and more or less plaintive notice from the principal organs of the native press. A sufficiently large proportion of the business-men of Calcutta heard it delivered to induce the remainder to read it when printed. It is being discussed at every Calcutta dinner-table, and Calcutta is agreed that it is something quite out of the common. Its glowing pictures of the potentialities of India in general, and of Calcutta in particular, is taken by the citizens of this favoured spot as a matter somewhat of course. Its declaration that the Indian Empire is being run with a staff of officials inadequate for a second-rate European kingdom is cordially endorsed. The promise it enshrines to endeavour to remove the reproach of dilatoriness and amateurishness from the dealings of the Government of India, in cases where commercial interests are involved, is looked upon as of happy augury for the future. Calcutta tea and jute merchants who, but a short time ago, were fervently declaring that an ever-falling rupee was the very best thing for themselves, and, therefore, for the country, may have boggled somewhat over Lord Curzon's challenge to say if they wanted the work of the Currency Commission undone. There may have been heart searchings as Manchester piece-goods sellers applauded his Excellency's appeal to the native community "to put more money into Bombay and Nagpur cotton mills, but they applauded all the same. Even the announcement that the most cherished corner of the Calcutta maidan was to be enclosed to provide a site for the Victoria Memorial was received without protest at the time, though stout Calcuttaites have since buckled on their armour and laid pen in rest to upset this, from a local point of view, highly unpopular arrangement. The pill was no doubt gilded by the fifty lakhs of rupees which Lord Curzon was able to tell the meeting the Government of India proposes to contribute towards the reform of the insanitary sins of the Calcutta slums, but it was not this that carried away an audience whose cynicism in regard to official actions is, as a rule, equalled only by its contempt for government methods. To rouse the Calcutta merchant to something suspiciously like enthusiasm is a feat which few Viceroys have achieved. That it was done on this occasion can be accounted for only by the remarkable eloquence and good fellowship of the speech and by the business-like line it took.

An interesting feature in connection with it has been the moderation of the comments in the native press of Bengal. I do not mean that it has not been criticised adversely. The "Indian Mirror" attacks it on the ground that it displays undue partiality towards the commercial community. The "Bengalee" grieves over the Viceroy's endorsement of the policy that has been adopted towards the Calcutta Municipality. The noticeable fact is that these and similar comments are worded temperately and expressed with courtesy, and that they represent no longer the petulant discontent which so often characterises such utterances, but only the attitude of mind of members of an association who take different views upon some matter in which their conjoint interests are concerned.

This letter would perhaps be incomplete without some reference to the doings of the Legislative Council during the present Calcutta season. These have hitherto been uninteresting, though such important measures as the Electricity Bill, the Tea Cess Bill, and the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill are pending. The only items of real interest in connection with the Council is the coming budget which, it is confidently expected here, will announce some election in the unpopular income-tax and possibly other concessions rendered possible by the prosperity of the finances. The 18th March is the date fixed for the event.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

The hired transport Nowshera, under the command of Captain E. R. Robinson, sails to-day for Aden with C section, No. 16 Field Hospital Company, one officer, two warrant officers, two sergeants, two store-keepers, two men rank-and-file, 57 public and one private followers, and three mules; C and D sections No. 168, Native Field Hospital, consisting of two British officers, one surgeon, four hospital assistants, two store-keepers, six rank-and-file, six mules, and one pony; 25 men, R. A. Defence; four men, Abbotabad Mountain Battery; one man, No. 3 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners; one warrant officer, S. M. Department; ten men, R. G. A.; one man, R.E.; and 20 men, one woman, and three children, Ordnance Department. The details which were mobilised in Bombay were marched to the dock yesterday afternoon. After they had been medically examined by the military doctor, they were embarked on the transport. The work of the embarkation was satisfactorily carried out by the officers of the District Staff Office. The following are the names of the officers :—Lieut. Robinson, R. A. M. C.; Lieut. J. MacPherson, I. M. S.; Capt. A. W. Take, I. M. S.; Lieut. White, 23rd Bombay Rifles; Major Searle, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; and Assistant Surgeons Raymond, Williams, and Donnelland.

THE VOILAS ENTERTAINERS.

There is no lack of amusement in Bombay just now, and to the entertainers already attracting attention are to be added shortly a party of vaudeville artistes who have just completed a tour of America, Australia, and Africa. As the advertisement in another column indicates the company who call themselves the "Voilas Entertainers" is a versatile one, and their programme is one of great interest and variety.

Religious statistics of the United States for 1902 show that in all the Churches there has been a total increase in communicants of 495,743, and in Church buildings of 1,261. The Roman Catholics head the list with 9 1-2 million communicants and 11,000 churches. Methodists come next with six million communicants and 56,000 churches, and the Baptists are close behind with 4 1-2 million communicants and 51,000 churches. The only other denominations claiming more than a million communicants are the Lutherans and Presbyterians.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE MARINE BATTALION.

THE HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT.

At a full parade of troops in Bombay Garrison and of the Volunteers, including the Bombay Light Horse and the 1st Battalion, B., B., and C. I. Railway, held on the General Parade Ground, Esplanade, yesterday morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught presented new colours to the 21st Bombay Native Infantry, more generally known as the Marine Battalion. The ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of people of all nationalities who lined the ground five or six deep. The troops and Volunteers marched into the maidan shortly after 7 o'clock, headed by their respective bands. The 21st Bombay Native Infantry were drawn up in line facing east, while on their right flank were drawn up the remainder of the troops in line of quarter columns in review order, facing north, the whole forming a huge rectangle.

They were in the following order :—Bombay Light Horse on the right; Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, 1st Battalion, B., B., and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, 9th Bombay Infantry, and 19th Bombay Infantry. At 8 o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by H. E. the Governor and the staff, and escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Bodyguard, entered the ground from the south-east corner, and was received by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, commanding the Forces at Bombay, Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, commanding the Bombay District, and the District Staff officers. The Royal standard was hoisted on the flagstaff, and his Royal Highness was received with a Royal salute by all the troops, the massed bands playing the National anthem. The Duke accompanied by the Lieutenant-General on the right and the Governor on the left, and followed by the staff rode up to the saluting base, and acknowledged the salute given by the troops. The party then went round and inspected the rank-and-file, after which they returned and took up their position near the Royal standard. The old colours of the 21st Bombay Infantry were then trooped in front of the regiment in slow march, after which they were marched back, and the guard of the right company crossed the front of the regimen and back to the centre of the line by the rear, where the new colours were hoisted. After this ceremony was over the regiment formed in an open square, and the new colours were brought forward. The drums of the regiment were then piled in the centre of the square and the new colours were placed on them. His Royal Highness, accompanied by General Sir Robert Low, H. E. Lord Northcote, General Sir James Willcocks, and the staff, proceeded to the regiment. Two senior British officers took off the hoods and handed the colours to the Duke. His Royal Highness dismounted and presented the colours to two senior jemadars of the regiment; and in doing so addressed a few remarks to the regiment, dwelling upon its past services and loyalty to the Crown.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the party returned to the saluting base. The 21st Bombay Infantry at once marched past in column section. The band of the Infantry ceased playing after the battalion had passed the saluting flag, and remained in position. As soon as the Infantry began moving on to the passing line the remaining troops formed up in company columns for marching past, and as the band ceased to play the massed bands of the Brigade commenced playing, and formed up on the right of the Infantry. The whole brigade then marched past to the strains of the united bands.

The 21st Bombay Infantry was raised under the name of the Marine Battalion on the 3rd January, 1777, for Marine duties in the East India Company's Navy. Detachments of the regiment from the "Dirrusk," "Eagle," and "Manchester" and the "Bombay Grab" were landed at Tellicherry in 1779, and joined the British force under Captain Jameson in the operations against Sardar Khan, an officer in the service of Hyder Ali, and lost one native officer and seven men killed and wounded. In 1797 and 1793 detachments on the "Vigilant" and "Viper" distinguished themselves in action against pirates in the Persian Gulf. Detachments under Captain Regan in 1810 formed part of a naval force which operated against pirates in the Gulf. A detachment on the cruiser "Aurora," in 1811, assisted in the reduction of the French Islands in Indian waters. Another detachment on the "Dart" was employed in 1812 against pirates in the Gulf of Cutch. In 1816 a detachment on board the cruiser "Benares" was employed with other troops in the reduction of the fortress of Moros, in the Straits of Macassar, which was successfully stormed on the 8th June, 1816. In this year a detachment on the cruiser "Nautilus" took part in an action against the American ship "Pesenck," Another detachment was employed in 1817, under Captain W. Morrison, in the reduction of the fort of Severndroog. The Marine Battalion was formed in 1818 into a regular regiment of the line, and designated the 21st Regiment Native Infantry. In 1818 a detachment, under Lieutenant Capon, served with a force commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Miles Kennedy in the reduction of the strong forts of Mudhungaar, Ramghur, Paighar, Rassigarh, Anjanweil and other strongholds. Detachments from the cruisers "Prince of Wales" and "Sesostris" took part in 1818 in an attack on the enemy's advanced posts on the river Dongha, surprising the enemy and killing and wounding 25 and capturing nine prisoners. Two companies of the regiment in 1819, formed part of the force under Major-General Sir William Grant Keir for the purpose of reducing the piratical States in the Persian Gulf and took part in the reduction of the fort of Rasul Khyma. In September, 1820, the two companies at Rasul Khyma embarked for Muscat with other troops under Captain Thomson, 17th Dragoons, to co-operate with the Imam against the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali. On the 9th November, as the column was marching to attack the fort, it was suddenly attacked by a strong body of the enemy and was defeated. On the detachment of the regiment with the force, one British officer, four native officers, ten havaldars and 75 men rank and file were killed. Captain Thomson retreated to Muscat. In consequence of this defeat, a large force was sent in 1821 from Bombay, under the command of Major-General Lionel-Smith, C. B., against the tribe of Beni-Boo-Ali, which it effectually reduced. The remainder of the two Companies of the regiment which had survived the disaster the previous year took part in this expedition. The regiment's number was changed from the 11th to the 21st Marine Regiment Native Infantry in 1824. A detachment served in the Burmese War in 1824 on board the brig-of-war "Vestal" and was present at the actions of "Naaf," "Gombroon," and "Arakan," and the capture of Ramree and Sandoway, and their behaviour was spoken of in the highest terms by Captain John Hayes, the Commodore. Detachments also served in the ships of war "Tyne mouth," "Theda," "Prince of Wales," "Mercury" and "Eraad" throughout the war. A detachment of three non-commissioned officers and 140 men rank and file in 1838 formed part of the field force under Colonel Sutliff, which proceeded to the relief of Kurrack. In 1839 detachments on the "Coote" and "Mani" took part in the capture of Aden. Detachments from the "Sapphire" and "Planet" in 1813 were engaged against the enemy during their attack on the Hyderabad Residency, prior to the battle of Meanee. In the same year detachments from the "Comet" and "Medea" were present at the battle of Hyderabad. In 1853-54 detachments on the "Feroze," "Mozaffer," "Berenice," "Zenobia," and "Sesostris" were present in the Rangoon seas during the Second Burmese War. Detachments were present in 1857 with the force under Lieut.-General Sir James Outram at the taking of Mohumra. Two companies accompanied the force sent in 1859 for the suppression of the Waigurs at Bhuj and Dwarka, and assisted throughout the operations there. In 1860 one havaldar, one naik and ten privates accompanied Dr. Livingstone on his exploring expedition to Central Africa. New colours were presented to the regiment on the 16th November, 1875, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. One Company in 1885 proceeded to Zulla, under the command of Captain Mein. In 1893 the regiment assisted in quelling the riots in Bombay. Two Companies proceeded in 1898 to Chahbar and Jask in the Persian Gulf for the protection of the Telegraph Offices at those places, the country being in a state of disturbance owing to the attempts of the Persian Government to exact retribution for the murder of a British official, in March, 1895, the regiment assisted in quelling the riots which broke out in Bombay.

The wife of a European official, recently arrived in Shanghai, was surprised one afternoon to receive the following chit :—"Dear Madam,—This morning you have order to us of a teak music cabinet is not right to at what you told me as the picture. The picture only one drawers can have folding and other four drawers all of pully out. Please you may come down to see and thanks." The lady hurried down at once to bully out the tangle.

NEW DOCK FOR BOMBAY.

BIG SCHEME OF THE PORT TRUST.

THREE CRORES TO BE SPENT.

The Bombay Port Trust will shortly apply for sanction to expend a sum amounting to over three crores of rupees for the provision of further dock accommodation. The extension projected has for a long time been necessary, and the growing demands of trade have made it essential that the undertaking should be quickly embarked upon. On various occasions recently some of the objects of the Trust have been foreshadowed, but the full details of the scheme have not yet been published.

Included in the project is the provision of a dry-dock, 800 feet long and deeper at the sides than the Suez Canal will be after the present dredging operations have been completed. It will thus be capable of accommodating the largest war or merchant vessels afloat. The dock will be constructed on the site in proximity to the Pilgrim Dharamsala at Mody Bay, south of the Victoria and Prince's Docks, and will be surrounded by the necessary workshops and plant. Also included in the scheme is the construction of a jetty, running out into the harbour alongside which the mail steamers will make fast and on which, from the Port Trust's line, passenger trains will run as at Dover. The construction of these works will necessitate alterations in the sites of the bulk oil installations and a certain amount of reclamation.

The scheme will be brought up for final consideration at to-day's meeting of the Port Trust. The new dock will extend from the southern extremity of Prince's Dock to the Customs House at Ballard Pier, and the new jetty mentioned above will extend from the southern corner of the dock adjacent to the present Customs House landing stage. That jetty, we believe, will also be extended and the heads of the two piers will be within a short distance of each other. The whole of the new dock in Mody Bay will be considerably larger than the Prince's and Victoria Docks together. The scheme is by no means a new one. It is indeed the result of fifty years of deliberation, and during that time suggestions have been made to place a new dock of a capacity sufficient to cope with the exigencies of trade in almost every conceivable part of the harbour. The new dock will be approached by a and distinct channel which will be formed by excavations in the harbour in the vicinity of the Ballard Pier. This in itself will be a tremendous undertaking, and will occupy a long time in accomplishment. The whole scheme is one of the boldest and most important that the Port Trust have yet approached. It is not likely that it will be consummated in less than twelve years, but when it is finished the harbour will be thoroughly and completely equipped for all emergencies that the growing traffic of the port may bring with it.

FIRE AT PRINCE'S DOCK.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon a destructive fire broke out in a corrugated iron shed, situated at the entrance of the Prince's Dock, and stored with jute, myrabollams, cotton seeds, &c. The fire appears to have originated in a stock of jute belonging to a Hindu merchant, named Dharsi Nanji, where smoke was seen issuing by a number of workmen employed in the neighbourhood. An alarm was immediately raised. The Port Trust fire-engine was quickly on the spot, and was soon after followed by the Municipal fire-engines from Babula Tank, Byculla, Fort, Chinchpoogly, and Gowalia Tanks. As the material on fire was of a particularly inflammable character, the flames spread through all the parts of the shed, covering a very extensive area, where cotton seeds, myrabollams, and other articles of merchandise had been stored. As the fire engines arrived they were at once set to work, and the flames were got under control within a couple of hours, but not before considerable damage was done to the property and the iron structure, Mr. Nicholls, Chief of the Fire Brigade, personally directed the operations of the fire-engines, which were so arranged as to be worked from all quarters. He was assisted in his endeavours by Police Inspectors Morris, Bartley, Flanagan and other officers, who preserved order among the larger crowd that collected near the scene of the fire and assisted in clearing the traffic on the Frere Road. Almost adjacent to the burning structure there is a long line of Port Trust godowns containing goods of considerable value, and as fears were entertained about their safety boxes were kept playing at them all the while to keep them from being heated or otherwise catching fire. Although the flames have been got under, it will take about a day to completely put down the smouldering embers. Four Hindu merchants are the chief sufferers by the fire, and their names are Dharsi Nanji, Shivji Cooverji, Lakmidas Kissondas, and Dwarkasey Narsey. The total damage is estimated at about a lakh of rupees, but the greater portion of the goods burnt appears to have been insured. The cause of fire has not as yet been ascertained.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

THE APPOINTMENT OF PRESIDENT.

The Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association have received the following letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 12th February, 1903, forwarding copy of a telegram, dated the 11th idem, addressed by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association to the Government of India, requesting that orders for the appointment of Mr. C. P. R. Young, B. A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, and President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, may be withheld pending the submission of a representation to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council.

2. In reply I am to inform you, under instructions from the Government of India, that their orders sanctioning Mr. Young's appointment to act as Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, had already been issued before the receipt of your telegram, and that the appointment as President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, is within the competence of the Government of Bombay.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

HARDMAN VS. TULLY.

There was another large attendance at Harmston's Circus last night. The programme was similar to that given on Saturday evening, but was curtailed in order to allow of the introduction of a boxing encounter. This match, which was contested by the well known pugilists Jack Hardman and Artie Tully, was for a purse of Rs. 1,000, and was for the best of twenty rounds. However, at the end of the second round the match was stopped by Mr. Love, who officiated as referee, and as the fight up to that point had certainly not been of a high class order, at any rate so far as the exhibition given by one of the principals was concerned, this line of action did not meet with the disapproval of the assembly. Mr. Love subsequently continued the ordinary circus programme so that the audience lost very little owing to the breakdown in the arrangements.

The "Matin" gives, for the first time, a complete list of Madame Humbert's creditors, together with a statement of their claims and of the amounts admitted to be due to them in the account books seized at the great house in the Avenue de la Grande Armee. The total number of claimants is 132, and the total amount of the claims is £4,600,000, which is certainly a good deal to borrow on the security of an inheritance valued at £4,000,000. The largest creditor is M. Marchand, of Dunkirk, whose debt is not less than £1,003,531; the smallest is a gentleman from Rouen, whose name is not mentioned, and who claims only for 8s.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE COMING CUP-TIES.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL LEAGUE PROGRESS.

UNIVERSITY SPORTING TOPICS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 6.

The most interesting part of the Association football season will be started next Saturday, and it is safe to say that there will be few of the Cup-tie matches with an attendance of less than a thousand for every hundred people that Saturday's Rugby Union game brought together. The mere fact that the attendances at the Association Cup ties will be large will swell the numbers. There will be no grounds lonely and desolate like that at Fallowfield, and some of the principal grounds will be filled probably to overflowing. It is scarcely the love of watching good football so much as the inability to resist being drawn into the current of a popular interest that brings together the great concourses of people at Association Cup ties. A great proportion of the people follow the game and enjoy it, no doubt, in the best sporting sense, but not all. There is a class that always will follow the crowd, or go in the direction which much advertisement may indicate. Rugby Union football, except in Wales, never has had the benefit of such advertisement as is secured by the Association game, or even by the Northern Union game, and from it, in Manchester, at any rate, both the crowd and the crowd's followers have deserted. The advertisements of next week's Association Cup-ties are contained in countless paragraphs. One team, having been drawn to play away from home, asks upon what terms its rival will sell its privilege of choosing the ground. There is material here for a first paragraph advertisement. The rival team replies with a demand for a consideration of £50. Here is paragraph advertisement number two. The first team—or, rather, the club, for the teams have nothing to do with these financial arrangements—exclaims "This is preposterous." Here is the foundation for paragraph advertisement number three.

And on this slender foundation of a proposal to change grounds the simple fact that Stoke are to play a match with Glossop is made a subject of advertisement all over the country. It is unfortunate for the sport of Association footbal and unfortunate for the less intelligent amongst those who "follow it," that mere financial questions are made to dominate so largely the interest of these Cup ties. An altogether false idea of a great winter pastime is thus created; the game seems to be played all for money gain. It may be quite right for the directors of clubs to exercise all manner of excellent business qualities, but it does not promote the healthiest id a of sport to teach the public that it is a glorious thing to win a round in the Cup ties more particularly because the success will mean an addition of some hundreds of pounds to a particular club's revenue. From the business point of view the special efforts made by club managers to get their teams in a winning condition are admirable. The club managers have some reason for looking at Cup ties through financial spectacles, and they properly throw out sprats to catch mackerel quite judiciously when the harvest is approaching. Fine holidays ought to put certain of the teams that are to play next Saturday in fine temper and fine trim. Three teams, including Manchester United, are to spend this week of preparation at Lytham. Portsmouth will only have to cross from Southport to Liverpool for their match at Everton. The Liverpool team is at Buxton, once a favourite training ground for Aston Villa (before the football virtues of the Droitwhich brine baths were discovered); Bury are at St. Annes, and Bolton Wanderers, full of hope, now that three matches have been won in succession, have been sent out to country quarters in the Fylde. Training away from home does not always win Cup ties, but it is an earnest of good intentions, and the expense involved is not all a dead loss, because some of it is recovered, no doubt, through the influence of cheap advertisement.

The Association League games on Saturday were full of unexpected happenings, and there is promise of a reign of delightful uncertainty, while the last sixteen of the matches are being decided. On their own ground West Bromwich Albion played their neighbours Wolverhampton Wanderers to a draw. The Albion have had amazingly good fortune in keeping well to the front, and they still have a serviceable advantage, but a mishap to one or two players in the strenuous battles for the Cup would be fatal to their chances of once again capturing the championship. Sheffield Wednesday continue to play a game that is soundly consistent and regularly successful. They finished their game with Liverpool in a most business like fashion, getting a penalty goal and another from a centre after three-quarter time. Sunderland beat Aston Villa a second time, but the margin was only that of a single goal. Bury are working poorly. They have now been beaten in successive matches by Grimsby, Aston Villa, Notts Forest, and Derby County. Everton were only one goal better than Sheffield United. Bolton Wanderers won their match with Middlesbrough by scoring twice in the second half, Newcastle United made a draw against Notts County. Some of the northern team's lack of success is attributed to the want of better feeling among the players, and some recent failures are the inevitable result of a house being divided against itself. Stoke have little to fear for their position in the First Division, and therefore the fact that they only drew on their own ground is of little concern. The one point secured by Grimsby may be of much more value to the visiting team. The result of the Notts Forest and Blackburn Rovers game is an indication that the Lancashire team is doing its best to recover some of the ground lost earlier in the season. Manchester City, who are well ahead of all other teams in the Second Division, had an easy victory over Burnley. The Burnley team is having uncomfortable experiences this season in several respects, and matters are at such a stage that there is a likelihood of the team becoming a combination of professional players and amateurs instead of one entirely composed of salaried men.

Outside the usual big sequence of college, intercollegiate, and representative athletic meetings at the Universities, another contest with the American Universities is now practically assured. So far as Oxford and Cambridge are concerned, no better year could have been chosen for another international meeting. Combined, the Light and Dark Blues should prove exceptionally strong all round next July. Both in the track and field events a powerful set of men can be placed in opposition, especially if, as at the last meeting, the competitors include any within a two-years' limit from the arranged date. Watts and Burrin have now got Fenner's tracks in capital trim, and the utmost keenness is being shown by Light and Dark Blues alike. Very comprehensive programmes have been arranged for this Term, the Cantabs opening with the Caius meeting to-day. Then follow in rapid succession the St. John's, Third Trinity and King's, Emmanuel, Pembroke, Clare, Jesus, "Hall," and the C.U.A.C. sports, the last-named meeting being fixed for March 9 and 10. The L.A.C. v. C.U.A.C. meeting is provisionally arranged for March 14. The Oxonians commence unusually late this term, opening with the Christ Church sports on the 19th inst. Then follow the Wadham, Keble, Trinity, Balliol, New College, B.N.C., University, Exeter, and the O.U.A.C. sports, the Isthmian meeting this year being fixed for March 2 and 4. It is also hoped to run the Lloyd Medals competition as a separate meeting. By the way, all these college meetings have a concomitant "Strangers Race"—open to any "bona-fide" member of a duly certificated A.A.A. club. Years ago these used to attract some of the finest athletes in the country, but lately only University men themselves have competed, which is a pity. Open competition is, educationally, of the utmost value to athletes generally. As was first stated the Inter-University meeting has now been definitely fixed for Saturday, March 28.

As was stated last term, the University boat race expenses have increased enormously of recent years. So much so that a meeting of the O.U.B.C.

and C.U.B.C. officials was recently held to talk over the subject. As the outcome it was agreed that the expenses "were too heavy and yet unavoidable," despite the most rigid economy practised by the sister clubs. One of the biggest drains on the finances hitherto has been the hire of a house sufficiently large to accommodate the crews, and a staff of servants, &c. The concomitant expenses have been very large year after year, but neither Light or Dark Blues have been bold enough to break through the precedent of some decades. This year, however, Mr. Chapman, the Cambridge President, has had the courage to do so. Acting in conjunction with Mr. R. B. Etherington-Smith he has arranged for the Cambridge crew to put up at the new Star and Garter Hotel during their sojourn at Putney, an innovation quite in the right direction. It will be much less expensive, and judging from Henley and other experiences, the men will be just as comfortable. Anyway, this move on the part of the C.U. B.C. has been hailed with satisfaction generally. It shows that those most concerned are anxious to carry out the great "Water Derby of the year" at the least possible expense. It is probable that the O. U. B. C. will follow suit next year, if not this. The outcome of the experiment will be anxiously looked for when the next C. U. B. C. balance-sheet is presented.

The Canadian footballers, who return home next week, have thoroughly enjoyed their trip. They have had such a good time on and off the field that there is a natural desire to repeat the visit. Indeed, at the London Scottish dinner J. H. S. McLure, the captain of the side, in replying to a toast, said that the Canadians would be willing to come over every fourth year. He made a strong appeal to the Englishmen to send out a team, and suggested that the mother-country might also arrange for a side to visit Canada every fourth year. Mr. Rowlan Hall seemed to view the proposition with favour. He declared that visits of English teams to the colonies did both the mother-country and her "dependencies" a great deal of good. The Canadian game proper is, according to the Canadians, an inferior game to the home variety, and they think a visit from an English team would secure a lasting popularity in Canada for the "home" game. In the Canadian game there are ten forwards, one half, three threes, and a full back. Only three of the forwards from the scrum, however, the other seven being wingers, who stand in a line with the scrum. There can be no question that the British game is the better; and as the Canadians frankly admit this, and are anxious to play that game in preference to their own, it is to be hoped that the Rugby Union will send out a team to Canada at an early date. As we feared all along would be the case, Gwyn Nicholls turns out not to be so sound as represented. He has again broken down and his place in the Welsh team against Scotland will be taken by Rees, of Swansea, who played against England. If Devon had succeeded in beating Gloucester in the replayed match at Exeter yesterday they would have tied with Somerset for first place in the South-Western group of the championship competition. As the game was drawn Gloucester and Somerset are at the top with four points each. Under the rules the Union can name the winner or order a deciding match. Last year Gloucester were the group winners and then beat Middlesex, the winners of the South-Eastern section. This year the winner of the South-Western group will play Kent in the south-west, not in town, while the final will be played in the North. Either Durham or Lancashire will have to meet Kent, Somerset or Gloucester.

The victory of the Cheshire Lacrosse team over Essex at Leyton on Saturday calls for very little comment, as the visiting team had matters all their own way and won as they pleased by ten goals to nil. G. Mason was in very fine form for the winners. But simultaneously at Lord's Lancashire found the task of defeating Middlesex more than they could manage. The visitors played a strong game at first; the defences kept out the active opposing attacks, while the Lancashire front division were playing well, and four goals to nil in their favour at quarter time looked hopeful. But Middlesex then got to work, and put on three goals before the interval. Afterwards they continued to have rather the best of matters, the Lancashire defence fell to pieces, and the home team at length snatched a victory by eight goals to seven. The result may be held in part to justify the adverse criticism that was passed upon the composition of the team. Probably it was not so much want of skill as lack of experience on representative teams that accounted for the failure of those who were new to county honours. Handley in goal had no chance with the Middlesex shots, which were all from close quarters, both Turner and Parkinson failing to hold their opponents. At the other end Hobbins and Walker missed chances of scoring that they would probably have made better use of in a club match, though in mitigation it must not be forgotten that the international goal-keeper C. H. Scott was between the posts and in his very best form. Owens College were defeated by Cambridge University on Friday, and rather more decisively than was expected, the score being nine goals to two against Owens, who were the visitors. There were several contributing causes, but the principal one was the very good game played by the "Light Blues," who are likely very soon, and very deservedly, to be awarded a "blue" for lacrosse. The team to-day is probably better than in any of the twenty-one years of its previous existence. As far back as 1883-4 it included some excellent players —M'Leod, Southall, Farmer, and Gossage among them—but for all-round excellence this season's twelve is far ahead of any of its predecessors. H. W. Scott in goal, an elder brother of the international and of the present goal-keeper for Leys School, shows that ability in special directions runs in families. Chappell and N. Spicer (who is also a "Rugger blue") are particularly safe in front of him, while J. W. Lloyd, this year's captain, finds plenty of openings for his attacks, who play with excellent dash, make straight for goal, and throw away no chances either by selfishness or overdoing passing. Whitley, Ross, Lambert, the Bickford-Smiths, and W. Coop (one of the Ashton family of players) from an attack that any team might be proud of. Three of them, it is satisfactory to note, hail from this district. The 'Varsity cricket ground was the scene of operations, and the only drawback was the poor display by Owens College, who can play considerably better than they did. With their regular team and without the detrimental effect of playing immediately after a long journey, the visitors would have made quite an even fight of it.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease, the fall being brisk to rapid in Sind, Rajputana, Central India, Gujarat and Bombay; but it is still generally above normal. Gradients are slight.

Winds are light and variable.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 10° to 12° in excess of normal at Jacobabad and Jask and the minimum from 6° to 8° at Jacobabad, Sholapur, Coimbatore and Negapatam. The maximum varied from 76° at Cawnpore to 96° at Surat and the minimum from 48° at Lahore and Cawnpore to 80° at Negapatam.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Madras, Masulipatam, Bangalore, Malegaon, Hoshangabad, Saugor, Indore, Bhuj, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Jacobabad, Allahabad, Sirsa and Lahore. Humidity has considerably increased at Delhi, Allahabad, Karachi, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Jask.

Rain in light to moderate showers has fallen at Madras and Trichinopoly.

Weather continues fine everywhere.

Yesterday's Simla report says:—"There has been decrease pressure, especially Baluchistan and North-West India, where barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly, fall being in part due to approach disturbance from Persia, which has intensified past day and has given moderately heavy rain at Teheran. Skies have commenced clouding over Baluchistan and parts North-West India."

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya presiding.

ORIENTAL DRAINAGE.

On the motion of Mr. James Macdonald the Corporation resolved to purchase one dozen copies of Mr. James's "Oriental Drainage" at a cost of Rs. 150.

REMOVAL OF OFFAL.

The Corporation considered a report of the Committee appointed by them to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, how offal and refuse could be removed from the Bandora Slaughter House with economy and profit to the Municipality. The Committee in their report stated that the matter was still under their consideration, and that they did not think they would be able to submit recommendations to the Corporation in sufficient time to admit of any new arrangements being introduced before the expiry of the present contract for the removal of the stuff. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the Commissioner be asked to arrange for the removal by contract for another year.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved that the report be recorded and a copy of it be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and guidance, and that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the dirt and refuse of the animals slaughtered in the Slaughter House was the property of the Municipality or of the butcher, and if of the latter why the rents had hitherto been removed at the expense of the Municipality.

The proposition was carried.

CYCLE TAX.

Consideration was given to report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to suggest what amendments in the Municipal Act were necessary for the better collection of the cycle tax.

Mr. K. N. Wadia proposed that the report be recorded, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he would include in the list of amendments of the Municipal Act called for from him a provision such as suggested by the Committee in their report. He said if the Corporation was not disposed to adopt some measures for the better collection of the cycle tax, the sooner the tax was abolished the better it would be for the Corporation.

Mr. S. D. Khote seconded the proposition. He said as provision had been made in the budget for the maintenance of a separate department for the collection of the tax it was necessary that better efforts should be made to collect the tax.

Mr. Baptista moved an amendment to the effect that the report be recorded only.

Mr. Aitken observed that the cycle tax might be farmed out. However, if they were not able to collect the tax on each and every cycle in the city, it would be better to do away with it.

On a division, the proposition was lost, while the amendment was carried by a large majority.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. S. D. Khote proposed that the President be asked to make a respectful representation to Government that, in reference to the recent appointment of the President of the Tribunal of Appeal under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, it is absolutely essential, in the interest of the Improvement Trust as well as of the Corporation, as also in the interest of the large number of notified house-owners in the City, that the President of the Tribunal should be a gentleman, possessing not only statutory legal qualifications, but should also possess, as was distinctly contemplated at the time of passing the Improvement Act, great legal abilities, wide knowledge, and ripe experience.

Mr. Baptista raised a point of order and enquired if the proposition was in order. He said in the first place the appointment of the President of Tribunal of Appeal had not been gazetted and as there was no such appointment made the Corporation could not consider the proposition. In the second place the appointment did not fall within the functions of the Corporation, which was appointed only for the purpose of the Municipal Government of the city; and, thirdly, it was contempt of court to assume that a gentleman appointed to the post was unfit for the work which was to be entrusted to him.

The President ruled that the proposition moved by Mr. Khote was in order.

Mr. Khote, in support of his motion, said it was in no carping spirit of captious criticism that it had brought forward that motion, but it was because he felt it dealt with a serious question of policy and principle of the utmost importance. It was beside a matter, on which the minds of the people of Bombay were being considerably exercised for sometime past. The work of the Improvement Trust, was, in the nature of the things, a work of demolition and disruction, and though, it might perhaps in the long run result in beautifying and improving the city, still for the present it could not be a thing of joy to the general public. It was therefore of the utmost importance that the machinery employed to accomplish such work should be of the best pattern make and workmanship, and the method and means adopted should be such as might stand the fierce light of day, appeal to the people at large, and win their unreserved approval. In the case of the Tribunal of Appeal instituted under the Improvement Trust Act, having regard to the wide and extensive powers, which vested in the Tribunal, it was not only highly desirable, but positively essential that it should be composed of men who had made their mark and given unmistakable proofs of their aptitude for the difficult and delicate work entrusted to them, and this should be all the more so, in the case of the President who had to act as a Judge and decide intricate points of law and fact. His powers were great. Large areas of land and huge pile of buildings have necessarily to be acquired for the purposes of the Trust, and it was not un-natural that many an appeal would go before the Tribunal against the awards of the Special Collector. Now, ordinarily, suits of over Rs. 2,000 were triable by the High Courts alone, and even the litigants had in every case, the right of appeal; but under that Act, in matters involving very subtle points of law and procedure, involving again lacs and lacs of rupees, and requiring technical and special knowledge and vast experience, what was almost the final word lay with the Tribunal. He would not descend to personalities but would say that the gentleman appointed, so far as he was aware, had had no special training, and had never acted as Judge before in any court. It might be urged that he was assisted by two assessors who were supposed to have the necessary technical knowledge, but a long stretch of reasoning was not required to see that it was not only desirable but also necessary that the President, who had to act as Judge and deliver the judgments of the court, must also have a special training, great legal abilities, wide knowledge, ripe experience, and intimate knowledge about Bombay and its people, in order to do his work satisfactorily. He had nothing to say against the gentleman appointed as President. For ought one knew, he might be a very clever man, but the public had yet to know more of him, and in fact, all they knew of him was that he had just passed the border line of the statutory limit of 5 year's standing as a barrister, during which period he was not, in any manner, overburdened with work. Could any one consider that enough qualification for the highly responsible post of President of the Tribunal? It was their bounden duty to make a respectful representation to Government in the interest of the Corporation, which had to stand godfather to whatever the Trust might do, and which ultimately would have to pay the piper, in the interest of the Improvement Trust itself, which had to work against odds, and in the interest of the notified house-owners, whose valuable properties were in jeopardy, that the President of the Tribunal of Appeal almost the only court of appeal recognisable under the Act, upon whom a great deal depended should be a man of high qualifications, of the status of a High Court Judge. He had not the least faith in the sense of fair-mindedness and justice of the Government, and he felt confident that they will set matters right, in response to the voice of the parties concerned, and he, therefore, hoped that the Corporation would pass his motion unanimously.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said as a matter of fact Mr. Young had taken charge of his office as President of the Tribunal of Appeal.

Dr. Saktia opposed the proposition. He considered that the gentleman who was said to have been appointed was a man of academic distinctions and had sufficient experiences and practice at the Bar of the High Court to entitle him to the position.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the matter was one which required a careful consideration by the Corporation. It was true that the Corporation was not directly vested with the administration of the City Improvement Trust, but it would be at the same time remembered that the latter was really a separate body or a committee for the purpose of carrying out the work and functions, which it was admitted on all hands, belonged in the first place to the Corporation which was most vitally connected with the administration of the affairs of the city. The Improvement Trust was only an expansion of the Municipal Corporation under which it purchased setbacks and properties for the improvement of streets and in sanitary parts of the town. The Tribunal of Appeal under the City Improvement Act was a body vested with large powers in the matter of the acquisition of properties required for the improvement of the city, and the President of such a Tribunal must be an officer capable of doing that work which was laid down in the Act. According to the Chairman of the Improvement Trust, who had recently submitted the annual budget of the Trust, that body had undertaken "ambitious projects," and large schemes had been propounded involving the acquirement of valuable properties, and as those projects and schemes had to be dealt with by the Tribunal of Appeal, he (the speaker) had not the slightest hesitation to say that the work was of a character which required the highest judicial faculties for the proper carrying out of the same. Mr. Mehta then referred at some length to what took place at the meetings of the Legislative Council on the subject of the appointment of the President of the Tribunal of Appeal, who was to be a man of the ability, wide knowledge, and ripe experience of a High Court Judge. Would any man, in his senses, say that a man who had a successful academic career and who was technically qualified to act in a particular position, was fit to preside on the Bench of the High Court to administer justice with discretion and judgment? When the first appointment of the President of the Tribunal of Appeal was made he (Mr. Mehta) happened to speak to a gentleman that it was a breach of faith, and when Sir Charles Ollivant asked him if he said so stated he replied that it was borne out by what had taken place. The appointment was then made an appendage to the office of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, and it was now attempted to be made an appendage to the office of the Second Judge of that court. Mr. Wacha informed him, and Sir Bhalchandra corroborated that statement on the authority of the Secretary of the Improvement Trust that the Acting Second Judge of the Small Cause Court had taken charge of the office of the President of the Tribunal of Appeal. Surely the public demanded—and he used the word "demanded" deliberately,—that there must be a guarantee given that the incumbent of the Post, whoever he might be, should be a man of judicial experience, and an experience of that class of cases which he was called upon to decide. As far as that kind of experience was concerned, the junior members of the Bar had none. The arrangement was to pay the President his regulated fees, and if such fees were given to some senior counsel practising at the Bar he would willingly undertake the work. Was not the Corporation, he asked, entitled to go to Government and say that the Post required qualification of a much higher order than those possessed by a junior member of the Bar, who had no judicial experience. No doubt it entirely rested with the Government to make these appointments, but if it was in their power to make such appointment it was also in the power of the public and much more in the Corporation to criticise the appointments. (Hear, hear.) The strongest governments could not in the end defy just and reasonable criticisms on the part of the public. (Applause.) He ventured to say that the Improvement Trust was making a mistake when, in the administration of the vast affairs affecting the city, they did not deem it wise to take the public into their confidence. If the Government desired that the work of the Trust should be successfully carried out they must place at the head of the Tribunal, a man in whom the public might have confidence, and that they might recognise that he was a gentleman in whom confidence could be placed for the proper discharge of the responsible duties imposed upon him. (Hear, hear.) He had nothing to say against the present President of the tribunal who, for ought they knew, was an estimable gentleman, but that ought not to deter them as a matter of principle to make a proper representation to Government, and to point out to them that the interests of the city imperatively demanded that the head of the Tribunal should be one who possessed all the qualifications mentioned in Mr. Khote's resolution. (Applause.)

Mr. Baptista opposed the motion, and in doing so referred to the proceedings of the Legislative Council in connection with the appointment of the President of the Tribunal, as laid down in the Act, which was then a Bill. He contented that the gentleman who was appointed to the post possessed all the qualifications required under the provisions of the Act. They ought not, he said, to sit in judgment on what Government had done, most probably after consulting the Judges of the High Court and the Advocate-General.

Mr. Mehta said Government might have consulted the Judges and the Advocate-General, but what if they did not act up to the advice given by the latter.

Mr. Baptista, continuing, said it was unfair to Judges of the superior and qualifications of a gentleman, and say that they did not come up to the standard fixed by the Legislature. Had they, he asked, got any testimonials of the gentleman to enable them to judge of his qualifications? Were they to judge of him on the "expert" statement made by members? Surely justice should prevent them from doing so. He considered it was the best appointment they could get. The officer was a most conscientious man who would always be ready and willing to grant certificates to litigants who wished to go to High Court to appeal against his decision.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by 24 votes against 3.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE following are the results of Matches of the Annual Meeting of the above Association which was concluded on Saturday, the 7th February, 1903:—

MATCH I—CLASS A.

	Score.		Score.
Major D J Sharp, V D ...	56	Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	49
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess	55	Sergt M Veevers	49
Corpl A D'Silva	52	Cr sergt A A Irvine.....	49
Sergt Instr W H Cooper ...	51	Lce Sergt A H Under-	
Lce Sergt W Walmsley ...	50	down	48
Ar Sergt W Boylette	49		

MATCH I—CLASS B.

	Score.		Score.
V L G Lushington.....	50	Vol H Hudson.....	44
Vol T M Eason	50	Vol G Drake	39
Vol F Menezes	47	Lce Corpl C B Fido	36
Corpl E Sharp.....	46	Lce Corpl U A Spence...	34

MATCH II—CLASS A.

	Score.		Score.
Sergt E S Lynn	50	Sergt M Veevers.....	41
Corpl H Nesbitt	48	Lce Corpl H Williams ...	44
Corpl A T Gidney	47	Cr Sergt P J Boylette...	42
Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon...	44	Lce Serg. W Walmsley.	39
Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess ...	44	Corpl A D'Silva	38

MATCH II—CLASS B.

	Score.		Score.
Cr Sergt H M G Harris ...	46	Sergt R Fido	31
Vol T M Eason	44	Corpl E Sharp.....	30
Vol G Lushington	44	Vol H Hudson.....	29
Vol F Menezes	35	Lce Corpl U A Spence...	23

MATCH III—CLASS A.

	Score.		Score.
Major D J Sharp, V D ...	62	Corpl G Clarke	49
Cr sergt J A mackinnon..	57	Corpl A D'Silva	45
Sergt E S Lynn	51	Corpl F F Gidney	42
Sergt M Veevers	51	Corpl H Netscher.....	41
Lce Corpl H Williams.....	49	Vol G Baldrey.....	39

MATCH III—CLASS B.

	Score.		Score.
Vol G Lushington.....	43	Vol F Menezes	29
Vol T M Eason	40	Vol A S Pitcher.....	26
Vol H Hudson.....	39	Corpl E Sharp.....	25
Lce Corpl C B Fido	35	Cr Sergt H M G Harris	24

MATCH IV—CLASS A.

	Score.		Score.
Ar Sergt W Boylette	54	Lce Corpl H Williams...	49
Sergt E S Lynn	54	Lce Sergt W Walmsley..	48
Major D J Sharp, V D....	52	Cr Sergt J A Mackinnon	45
Sergt M Veevers	51	Qr Mr Sergt J E Keess...	44
Corpl A D'Silva.....	51	Cr Sergt A A Irvine.....	44

MATCH IV—CLASS B.

	Score.		Score.
Vol G Lushington.....	49	Lce Corpl C B Fido	32
Vol F Menezes	45	Corpl E Sharp.....	26
Vol T M Eason	39	Vol A S Pitcher.....	26
Vol H Hudson	35	Cr Sergt H M G Harris.	24

MATCH V—CLASS C.

	200 yds.		200 yds.
Vol C D'Monte	27	Vol G Lawrence	25
Vol W Dennehy	26	Vol S Elderfield.....	24
Bugler A Clarke	26	Vol Lushington	21
	300 yds.		300 yds.
Vol G Lawrence.....	24	Vol F Phillips.....	19
Vol A Dixon	22	Vol F Dockett.....	18
Vol T Guny.....	21	Vol W Dennehy.....	18
	400 yds.		400 yds.
Vol G Drake	28	Vol W Webb	24
Cadet A Balfour	26	Sergt R O'Neill	22
Vol Lushington	24	Corpl P Hepworth	21
	500 yds.		500 yds.
Vol C D'Monte	24	Oy M Duncan.....	21
Vol S Elderfield	23	Vol G Lawrence	20
Vol R Wenning.....	22	Cadet J Huggett	18

MATCH VI.

	Score.		Score.
S I W H Cooper	29	Cr Sergt J A Mackin-	
Sergt E S Lynn	27	non	25
Vol G Lushington.....	27	Sergt R E Osborne	24
Cr Sergt A A Irvine ...	25		

MATCH VII.

Ladies (Unlimited).

	Score.		Score.
Sergt E S Lynn.....	30	Cr Sergt J A Mackin-	
S I W H Cooper	26	non	21
Gunner Fenner (B V A)	24	Vol G Lushington.....	21
Q M S J E Keess.....	22		

MATCH VIII.

I Company 1st Team	H Company 1st Team
L Company 2nd Team	

MATCH II—Pool.

Sergt Instr W H Cooper.

MR. FELIX STERNBERG'S CONCERT.

As already announced Mr. Felix Sternberg, the celebrated Russian pianist, will give a concert this afternoon in the Town Hall. Mr. Sternberg gave a private recital at Government House on Sunday, and was warmly complemented on his masterly playing by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. There should be a numerous audience to hear him at the Town Hall this afternoon. Besides the performance by Mr. Sternberg several local amateurs will contribute to the programme.

THE QUESTION OF THE MUNICIPAL STORES.

MR. THOMAS WHEELER'S SUGGESTIONS.

THE following is the third report of the Committee of the Corporation on the system and organization of Municipal stores: The Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 12th September 1901, "to enquire into and report on the present system and organization of Municipal stores and to make suggestions and recommendations for putting them on a proper and regular basis," beg, in continuation of their Report, dated the 25th September 1902, to submit herewith for the consideration of the Corporation two reports dated respectively, the 10th November and the 29th December, 1902, which have been made by Mr. Thomas Wheeler, Assistant Auditor, Railways. These two reports deal ably and completely with the system of the purchase of, the indenting for, and the issue and accounting of stores, and give the results of the stock-taking of the stores in the Municipal Depots, and suggest a revised system of working and a revised system of accounts. With the Report of 10th November are submitted new forms of accounts, and as the Committee were informed that Mr. Wheeler was under orders of transfer to the Punjab and it was desirable that before leaving he should introduce the new form of accounts, close the old books and put everything on a proper basis, the Committee, at a meeting held on the 17th November 1902, requested the Commissioner to have the new forms introduced and have other necessary things done by Mr. Wheeler for putting the stores system in order before leaving Bombay. It will be seen that Mr. Wheeler proposes to prepare a small manual of instructions on his new system of keeping the stores accounts. The Committee are of opinion that Mr. Wheeler has performed the task entrusted to him in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and that the suggestions made by him are valuable. In submitting his reports the Committee beg to recommend that the Corporation should approve them and forward them to the Commissioner for giving effect to Mr. Wheeler's recommendations, and invite the Commissioner to submit proposals for the appointment of a Storekeeper, the establishment of Central Stores Depot, the disposal of surplus and obsolete stores and all other matters which may require the special orders of the Corporation.

After having described in detail the system now in vogue at the various stores depots belonging to the Municipality, Mr. Thomas Wheeler says:—"The 'Stores' should be an entirely separate department worked by a Storekeeper. This Storekeeper (considering the size of the "Stores") need not be a superior officer, but rather of the status of (what is known on the Railways as) a Depot Storekeeper. The pay of Railway Depot Storekeepers runs up to Rs. 300, but the expensiveness of living in Bombay will doubtless influence the figure that should be fixed. The Storekeeper should be looked upon as an outside member of the Commissioner's Office; this will make him independent of Executive Officers—an important point. The Stores Department should have one account, and not three as at present; that is, there should be one Central Depot with small Depot Depots at such places as the exigencies of work may require. The present Department Depots, whose balances are not borne on the Stores Books, should also be closed. This Central Depot can be located either the "Workshops" or the "Water Works Stores Yard." All that is required to make either place, unless the Workshops are to go to Foras Road, suitable is a little intelligent re-arrangement, and the outlay of perhaps Rs. 1,000. At present the arrangements for the custody of stores are about as poor as they can be; as the Central Store—the material is in an unclosable, ill-furnished shed, and in the iron lying in the open; at the Water Works the tools and plant and the stock are, in some cases, practically kept together. Once the Stores Department is started, the stores of all Municipal Departments should be obtained through the Stores Department. It is an important point with regard to stores that the Consuming Department and the Supplying Contractor should not come into contact with one another. Municipal Stores may be divided into two main classes:—'Special Stores' such as pipes, bend pumps, meters and the like, and 'General Stores' such as iron of sorts, nails, screws and all miscellaneous articles for the Workshop, &c. These two classes should be very distinctly divided off, or, what is the same thing, there should be an authorized list of articles which can be held in stock as "General Stores," all other stores being treated as 'Special.' As to 'Special Stores,' the Storekeeper will be, to a large extent merely a custodian. He should stock the stores to the extent that the Executive Officers may desire, arranging for purchases only at the requisition, in writing, subject where necessary to the Commissioner's sanction. The issues from stores of these articles will be as for general stores. As to 'General Stores,' the Storekeeper will not only be a custodian but he will be responsible that he has always on hand sufficient to meet the calls of departments and he will also have to take the initiative in purchasing. As a guide to the Storekeeper, and with a view to prevent excessive purchasing, a list should be drawn up of all articles authorized to be stocked as 'General Stores'; each article having noted against it the minimum balance to be held in stock. This minimum balance should represent a month's average requirements, and three times this minimum balance should represent the maximum balances. These minimum and maximum balances will act almost automatically (as will be seen further on) in limiting the purchasing of stores, and save the Commissioner and Chief Accountant, a large amount of responsibility and trouble in regard to the ordering of articles."

After having dealt with a revised method of keeping the stores Accounts Mr. Wheeler says:—"My proposals for the improvement of the Municipal Stores may be briefly stated thus:—(a) There should be a separate Stores Department of the Municipality. (b) All store (excluding tools and plant in use) should be in the custody of that Department. (c) All stores should be obtained through that Department. Exception may be made as to the following:—Road-metal, bricks, stone, lime, sand, and other items to be added by the Commissioner; but general terms such as "Building material" should not be added to this excepted list. (d) The system of accounts described should be brought into force, and the Storekeeper should on no account be made to get out returns other than those therein prescribed (and an Annual Balance Sheet) or have anything to do with the payment or receipt of money. (e) The personal inspection of the Stores Offices once a quarter by the Chief Accountant, will be necessary to keep out innovations or, and prevent lapses from the procedure laid down. (f) An outsider should be engaged once a year to check stock. This test check need not extend over one week, and so the honorarium need not be a heavy one; but this check would be more valuable than one by an employe of the Accounts Office.

A MUNICIPAL OFFICER IN TROUBLE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the matter in which Narotamdas Brijvalabhdas, manager of the properties of Mr. Jekisondas Gungadas in Bombay applied for sanction to prosecute Khunderao Pandurang alias Khanduji, Sub-Inspector, Drainage Department, Bombay Municipality, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. It was when Mr. N. Mynghan, Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage Department, charged Mr Jekisondas with omitting to carry out effectual drainage of his premises Nos. 30—36, Shamshett street, into the Municipal sewer, Mr Crawford, of Messrs Crawford, Brown, and Company, solicitors, appeared for the defence.

In the course of his decision his Worship said that the statements of Khanduji on which sanction to prosecute was sought to be obtained were:—"I served the second summons in this case on the 7th November 1902 on the accused Jekisondas himself. I served him while he was coming down the stairs of his house at Bhuleshwar at 8 a.m. Police constable 254 A was then present with me. The sepoy served the summons on the accused. I pointed out Jekisondas to the sepoy. Jekisoudas refused to sign the summons. I met him on the ground floor. Jekisondas took the summons in his hands. There were several strangers sitting on the otla when I served the summons." His Worship had to decide whether Khanduji gave false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and whether conviction would result. In coming to a decision on those points he did not think it right to comment on the evidence before him, as that would be tantamount to giving an opinion, which another Court would have to pronounce later on. However, he thought he would not prejudice Khanduji in any way by holding that the evidence placed before him by Narotamdas, the applicant, was sufficiently convincing to justify him in putting the respondent on his trial on a charge under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code before another Court. After going through the whole evidence and taking into consideration the improbability of Jekisondas having been served on the day in question at 8 a.m. by the respondent and the police constable, the Court had arrived at a conclusion that the application be granted. Sanction to prosecute the respondent was ordered to issue.

A Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY CUSTOM'S OFFICERS.

Pending the creation of a new Customs Service in accordance with the recommendations of the Chambers of Commerce, will it be impossible to introduce some small improvement into the personnel of the establishment at Bombay? Every year many hundreds of people, many of them visitors of light and leading, get their first impressions of India and India's Government at the Ballard Pier. Is it good policy as a mere matter of advertisement, to allow these impressions to be unfavourable ones? Any other Government in the world but the Government of India would take care to occupy such a point with a few specially smart officers well up to their work and looking like it. A continental Government would see that they were dressed like General Officers. What we find is a small group of listless looking Eurasians indistinguishable in appearance from the hotel commissionaires and baggage agents round them, worthy enough persons in their way, but obviously not the least likely to be in touch with the travelling public and its ways. It may be said of the entire clerk class in this country that its tendency is to strain at gnats and swallow camels: and this is just what one does not want in in a Customs officer at a post like that of the Ballard Pier. Two men of the sort employed for luggage examination at Victoria and Charing Cross, with their brisk commonsense ways, would do the whole job with vastly more satisfaction to the public and at no loss of revenue to the State. Is it beyond possibility that the present Customs Office, now that it is threatened with extinction, may turn over a new leaf in this simple matter?—"Pioneer."

"LORD GARDNER" ON TRIAL.

At the Clerkenwell Sessions on February 6 before Mr. William Robert McConnell, K. C., Chairman, Allen Hyde Gardner, otherwise Lord Gardner, well-dressed, clean-shaven, and smart-looking, surrendered to his bail to answer an indictment accusing him of having obtained by false pretences the sum of £5 8s. 4d., the money of the Carlton Hotel Company, Limited; and also with having incurred a debt of £40 and obtained credit by false pretences.

"Lord Gardner" pleaded Not Guilty. Mr. Biron, for the prosecution, said the defendant, who had described himself as Lord Gardner, said when arrested by Detective-Inspector Drew, that he did not know whether or not he was Lord Gardner. With regard to his position, however, counsel thought it but fair to say that, according to the defendant's own story, he believed he had a claim to the title. The case for the prosecution was that the defendant had stayed at the Carlton Hotel from December 15 to December 25. On December 16 he borrowed £5 from the cashier, and on the 19th, 20th, and the 22nd he received further advances which totalled up to £20. This amount was put into his bill. This came to £34 odd in all, and on Christmas day Lord Gardner presented a cheque for £40. The cashier, at first loth to accept it in payment of his bill, did so after a conversation and handed Lord Gardner £5 8s. 4d. change. The cheque was upon the bank of Messrs. Thomas Cook, and when several days later it was received by them, it was found that there were no funds to meet it.

Lord Gardner afterwards wrote from Castleton, Cardiff, Wales, to the Carlton Hotel, Limited, saying: "With reference to the cheque I gave you last week I fear I shall be unable to meet them (the) as I have not received money from India as I expected. I attribute this fact to its being Christmas time, and a slight irregularity in the mails. I should be obliged if you would hold it over. Apologising for giving you so much trouble, I am, yours sincerly, (Signed) Gardner." Correspondence ensued, and no satisfactory explanation being forthcoming, the Carlton Hotel, Limited, had no alternative but to institute this prosecution. Before this, however, they had ascertained that the defendant had received notice that his account at Cook's Bank was closed in February last year. Witnesses were called to prove these allegations. The cashier said it required the persuasion of the defendant before he accepted the cheque. "Brown or Jones might give a worthless cheque, but Lord Gardner could not afford to," was said to be the defendant's statement.

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW AND THE POLICE.

Mr. Bernard Shaw made a highly amusing speech at a meeting of the newly formed Police and Public Vigilance Society. After describing the shock it gave him when he came to London to note the familiarity of the police, after being accustomed to the dignity of their comrades in his native Dublin, he alluded to the sort of superstition which prevails that if a murder is committed somebody should be hanged, by preference the murderer, but at any rate, somebody. Too hard opinions must not be formed of the force; they were expected to know more law than ever Lord Halsbury had displayed, and that on a wage of 24s. per week. He had known, however a man in a country village, with a family, who received 8s a week on the strength of his being a boy. Discussing the rapidity with which cases are disposed of in police-courts, and the large powers of stipendiaries, he declared that a magistrate had more authority than the Czar. Only a few cases were reported in the Press. If all appeared the papers would contain nothing but police intelligence, and the doings of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain would be crowded out. There was no count that because it was a constable's business to get convictions he sometimes invented sufficient evidence and his practical suggestion was that there should be a sort of "Devil's advocate" in every police-court. If the new society were sufficiently supported it might maintain an agent in each court to watch over the interests of poor men placed in the dock.

LIFE'S HAPPIEST PERIOD.

WHEN an ancient Greek philosopher was asked which he considered was the happiest time in a man's life, he promptly selected the period between the ages of forty and forty-five. On being pressed for the reasons which induced him to make this selection, the philosopher added: "At forty a man, if he be intelligent, has lost his illusions, and looks upon the world as it is, not as he would like it to be. He is still young enough to partake of the pleasures of youth; yet has sufficient experience never to permit his heart to rule his head; is moderate in all things, and wisely shy of hazardous enterprises." On being further asked which he considered the happiest time in a woman's life, the philosopher paused a long while, and when at last he replied he prefaced his answer by asserting that this was the more

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE sword is a picturesque adjunct for mysterious officials of secret societies, a convenient and comparatively harmless weapon for the duellists of German universities, and a darling accessory for a dramatic star; but in the hands of military men, under existing conditions of warfare, it is, says the Journal of Military Institution "simply an antiquated nuisance, retained solely because of sentiment and conservatism that might as well retain the cuirass, the morion, or the spontoon.

The opening by her Majesty the Queen of the nurses' new quarters at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, marks the first important innovation in the military nursing system, although the nurses, who are now being appointed, are not as was at first inferred, to take the place of the orderlies. The staff will consist of the matron, seven sisters, twelve staff nurses, and about twenty-five orderlies, and the training of the orderlies will be more through in the future than it has hitherto been. With regard to the training of the nurses, it will not now be necessary for every nurse who is accepted for military appointment to go through a preliminary course at Netley. The three years' course in medical and surgical nursing at a civil hospital recognised by the Advisory Board will be sufficient, and the specialised military part of the training will be acquired in the hospital to which the nurse is attached after her admission to the service. The new quarters at Woolwich are expected to be ready shortly, and they will be opened as soon as a convenient date can be fixed.

The writer in the "Times," whose series of articles on the Army are attracting wide attention, has much to say that sheds light on the recruiting problem. Starting as he does from the sound presumption that naval supremacy is the basis of British defence, he naturally regards the Army as the striking arm on land when the Navy has opened the way by sea. The battle-ground of the future, he thinks, will not be Europe, but Asia and Africa, in which the rivalries of the Powers are most active. He would, therefore, decrease the strength of the Regular Army in these realms, and increase is strength at points nearer the military front of the Empire. To put it shortly, he would release the Regular Army from the responsibility of the home defence of the United Kingdom. This duty should devolve on the Militia, which would then be recognised as the home Army. The Regular Army in the same way should be recognised as a foreign service Army, stationed in South Africa, India, and Australia, and to keep it up we must leave no stone unturned to awaken the military spirit in the youth of the country. The ignorant prejudices of the masses, too, must be broken down by appeals to the imagination of the rising generation. History should be thoroughly taught, the flag should be paraded with ceremony, and the rudiments of military training should be taught compulsorily. If we refuse to adopt the principal of conscription voluntary enlistment must not be damped by a popular prejudice that has its origin in the Little, England ideas of nineteenth century. It must be generally held that the first duty of a citizen is the defence of his country. The "Times" writer points out that our Army, as at present constituted, is a sham. It is large on paper, small in reality. Its present distribution or organisation has no connection with Imperial defence, for it is strongest in England, where danger is remote, and weakest along our military front where danger is ever present.

Of all the departments of a modern civilised State none is held lower in estimation by the people of England than that which concerns itself with "Secret Service." Yet, if to be forewarned is to be forearmed, a "Secret Service" is indispensable. This is especially the case as regards all branches of information touching the strength, organisation, equipment, and training of the navies and armies of the leading Powers of the world. So patent is this fact to the great military States of Europe that no cost is spared by them in obtaining news. In this matter Russia takes a notable place, the paid agents of that country being maintained throughout Europe, Asia, and America, in all ranks of society, collecting information of the most varied character. But, for scientific system, the secret service of Germany takes the palm. There is, perhaps, nothing in the United Kingdom, possessing a possible military value in case of hostilities, that is unknown to the German general staff. The numerous trained agents of that ideal department of State collect exhaustive details of the resources of this and other countries with the utmost patience and continuity, transmitting the results unceasingly to the great central establishment in Berlin, where they are carefully collated and systematically tabulated against possible future contingencies.

The weakness of the British "secret service" is its lack of system. The Foreign Office has its independent service, the Navy another, and the War Department a third. The concentration of these disconnected services into one oraganised State Intelligence Department, with distinct sections to deal with information touching respectively policy and matters naval and military, would afford means of placing the Government in a better position relatively to the actual condition of other countries than the existing disjointed arrangement enables it to hold. Such a department would naturally fall under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, but it should have its several branches administered by men of marked ability, long experience, and of sufficiently high rank or status to give them weight. The chief advantage of such a department would be that matters affecting the policies, fleets, and armies of foreign countries could be placed in juxtaposition and considered by the Cabinet in their co-relationship. It is the settled practice in Germany and Russia, now "par excellence" the two rising militant European States, to look ahead, and to seek and know everything that might in the future affect the line of policy marked out by each of them. To ensure success in their object every effort is made, and no cost is refused by government. The acquisition of intelligence has thus become a fine art, and the result is that the Governments are in possession practically of all the information that there is to be known. We might well and wisely be taught by their example.

Another effect is being made by certain ardent spirits in France to establish continuity of policy in naval matters, and considerable attention has been attracted to a very sagacious article by Lieut. Colliard in the Revue Politique et Parlementaire. He advocates the passing of an organic law for the navy upon such a principle as governs the strength and character of the army. After the disasters of 1870 the military forces were reconstituted, and the arrangements than made still endure. They have but once been modified, by the creating of the 20th Army Corps. Lieut. Colliard's idea is that the naval forces should be determined in the same way, there being a fleet of the first line maintained in peace time in European waters, and a fleet of the second line partly to be employed on distant stations. Ships would pass from the first to the second line much upon the German plain—battleships after twenty years, armoured cruisers after fifteen years, and scouting vessels, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines after ten years. Each year the estimates would provide for the number of vessels to be put in hand; in the first place to form the fleet, and in the next to provide for the relief of ships becoming obsolescent. The "Moniteur de a Flotte" approves the idea, but is not convinced that the provision of reliefs would be carried out with the regularity and automatic precision required.

The situation which Lieut. Colliard wishes to remedy is attracting attention in Russia. Under the pseudonym of "Moriak", or "Seaman", the "Novoe Vremya" has published an article in relation to the Franco-Russian alliance, which it is said was brought about by the action of Alexander III. He was accustomed to say that a potentate who had only an army had but one arm, whereas he who had a fleet as well had to arms. It was to secure naval support that the alliance was concluded by Russia, while at the same time the expansion of the Russian fleet was taken in hand. "Moriak" therefore remarks that every diminution of naval force in France makes a breach in the alliance, and is distressed to find the view gaining favour that coast defence is the chief work of the French navy. How, in this way, can the French fleet do the work that was expected when the alliance was concluded? Meanwhile, however, the Russian fleet is growing, and "Moriak" says the day will come when the isolation which Great Britain so long made her policy may also become the right policy for Russia.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittance to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted durin 1902-03	16,500,000
2 Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 14th February 1903	
By Council Bills	14,567,928
By Gold	500,273
3 Balance to be remitted from 15th Feb, 1903 to 31st March 1903	1,331,789

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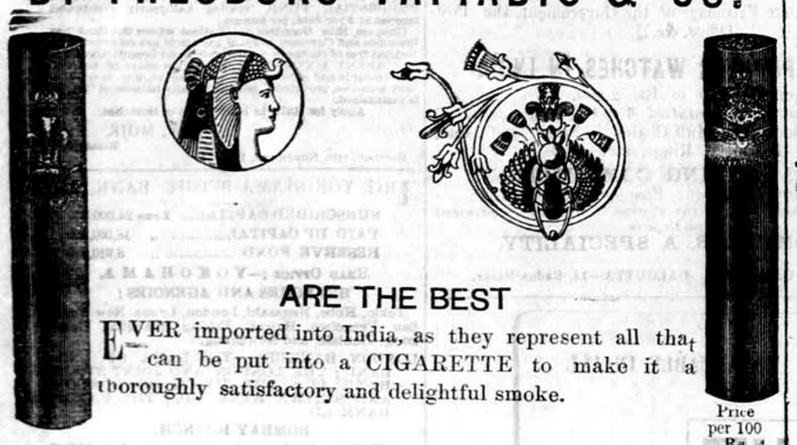

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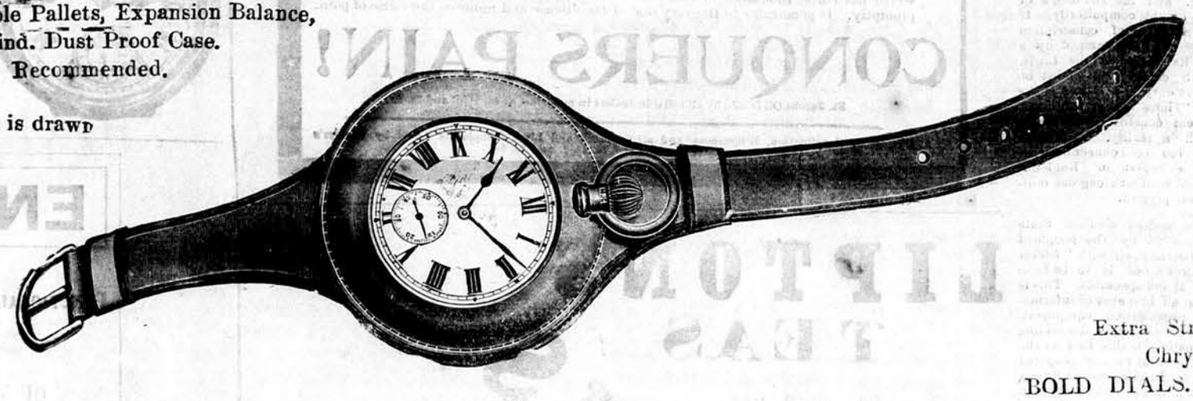

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